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To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

Non fumum ex fulgore, ſed ex fumo dare lucem,
Cogitat. Hor. de Art. Poet. V. 143.

SIR,

LOOKING over one of your Magazines for April, I happened upon an explanation of ſome difficult verſes in the Georgics. The firſt glance of Virgil reminded me of a ſcheme I have long wiſhed to ſee at leaſt attempted in our periodical publications, which is, that, among other miſcellaneous ſubjects for entertainment, a paſſage inſerted frequently from a Greek or Roman author, in a handſome Engliſh dreſs, would not be paſſed over, you may believe, by any of your readers.

To render antiquated pieces of this nature the more acceptable, they behoved to appear not in the form of tranſlations, but as ſo many originals: the thoughts and ſpirit of the author ſhould chiefly be regarded, not his letters.—But to return.

Dryden, in the poſtſcript to his Virgil, ſays, that when a poet has a fair opportunity of deſcribing a place, or any other material object in his poem, if he paſſes over it, you may conclude that, for ſome reaſon or other, he is prejudiced againſt it. The oppoſite reflection will eaſily ſuggeſt itſelf to the reader, upon peruſing the following verſes.

Virgil ſeveral times ſpeaks of the Nile in his works, by the appellation of the ſeven-mouthed Nile, the long running Nile, the overflowing Nile; and, in compliment to Auguſtus, for his victory over Anthony and Cleopatra, he artfully gives it a place among other figures on his hero's ſhield, where it is repreſented as mourning, becauſe ſubdued by the Roman arms. But here he ſhews a particular deference to that noble river: he traces it from its ſource to its grave, and beſtows upon it thoſe epithets or properties which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh it; for, by the peculiar qualities of its waters, and its annual inundations, Egypt, which otherwiſe would be a parched ſandy ſoil, becomes one of the moſt fertile countries in the world.

Nam qua Pellæi gens fortunati Canopi
Accolit effuſo ſtagnantem flumine Nilum,
Et circum pictis vehitur ſua rura phaſelis;
Quaque pharetratæ vicinia Perſidis urget,
Et viridem Ægyptum nigra fœcundat arena,
Et diverſa ruens ſeptem diſcurrit in ora,
Uſque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis:
Omnis in hac certam regio jacit arte ſalutem. Virg. G. 4. 287.

" For where with ſev'n-fold horns myſterious Nile
" Surrounds the ſkirts of Egypt's fruitful iſle,
" And where in pomp the ſun-burnt people ride,
" On painted barges, o'er the teeming tide,
" Which, pouring down from Ethiopian lands,
" Makes green the ſoil with ſlime, and black prolific ſands;
" That length of region, and large tract of ground,
" In this one art a ſure relief has found.

DRYDEN.

Virgil being now about to finiſh his Treatiſe on Bees, he relates an art which the antients had of reſtoring bees, in caſe the old ſwarms ſhould happen to die: That, upon a contracted ſpot of ground alloted for the purpoſe, a cloſe and well compacted wall was built, with a narrow tiled roof, and four windows in the wall, facing obliquely the four cardinal points. Into this place they put a bull, ſteer or heifer, of two years old, and having ſhut his mouth, noſtrils and ears, while the animal ſtruggled exceedingly for reſpiration, they bruiſed and beat him to death, taking care, at the ſame time, to leave the ſkin intire: and being dead, they leave him pent up with fragments of boughs, thyme and roſemary under his ſides. The carcaſe, in about three weeks, began to putrify, and, by degrees, a ſwarm of little creatures without feet appeared, which afterwards acquiring wings, flew into the open air. This operation was performed in the beginning of ſpring; ſome ſay about the 24th of February. Virgil, in the above verſes, ſays, that, from the head of the Nile, to where it empties itſelf by ſeven different channels in the Mediterranean, the people practiſed this method with ſucceſs.—So much for the ſake of the Engliſh reader, to let him underſtand the purport of the paſſage cited.

The ſeven mouths, or branches of the Nile, are much ſpoken of by authors of antiquity, and not unheeded by Iſaiah himſelf, chap 11.—15.; but the moſt conſiderable of theſe are the weſtern, named antiently *Canopicum Oſtium*, the Canopic Mouth; and the eaſtern, *Peluſiacum Oſtium*, the Peluſian Mouth; which, after a courſe of 146 miles the one, and 256 the other, from the ſeparation of the river below the old Memphis, empty themſelves into the Mediterranean at 170 miles diſtance [*Pliny, Lib.* 5. *C.* 9.].

The lower Egypt, at two ſeaſons of the year, affords two ſorts of views, both no leſs pleaſant than they are uncommon. For, in the months of July and Auguſt, if you aſcend an eminence, and turn your eye downwards, you behold a wide ſea, out of which there ariſes a vaſt number of villages, like ſo many little iſlands, built upon natural or artificial hills, and groves and fruit trees, the tops of which only are viſible.

The country being thus under a flood, as much deſired here as in other parts it would be feared, the ordinary intercourſe betwixt diſtant inhabitants is ſtopt, except by means of raiſed cauſeways, or ſmall navigable veſſels. So Virgil ſays, that this proſperous people ſail around their fields in painted galliots.

Nam qua Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi
Accolit effuſo ſtagnantem flumine Nilum,
Et circum pictis vehitur ſua rura phaſelis.

On the other hand, when the waters are aſſwaged, by taking the ſame view in in January and February you did in July and Auguſt, the whole country appears like a fine meadow, enameled with all ſorts of flowers, fruit-trees and groves in their greateſt beauty, herds and flocks feeding over the plains, huſbandmen and gardeners without number at their ſeveral employments. Now what is exceedingly remarkable in the Nile is, that it fattens the earth wherever it ſpreads; whereas other rivers carry off the ſap and marrow of the lands they overflow. So Virgil ſays, that it fertilizes Egypt, or makes Egypt green with black mud.

Quaque pharetratæ vicinia Perſidis urget,
Et viridem Ægyptum nigra fœcundat arena.

Without this laſt verſe, his deſcription of the excellent qualities of the Nile, and of its great benefit to Egypt, would have been imperfect; and to be more particular would not have ſuited the loftineſs of his mind.

A well known Engliſh author and critic obſerves, that Virgil ſhews you juſt ſo

much of his mind as will naturally lead you to understand the rest of his meaning, leaving to yourself the pleasure of discovering the parts which lie concealed; for he would have people think as well as read: So here, having expressly named the western branch of the Nile, *Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi*, when he comes to the eastern, which is the largest of the seven, and was formerly the boundary betwixt Egypt and Arabia, he says in general—

Ultra Pelusiacum Arabia est.
Pliny, Lib. 6. C. 11.

Canopico ostio ab Africa, ab Asia, Pelusiaco. Ibid. C. 9.

And, where the same river presses in upon the neighbouring nations to Persia,

Quaque pharetratæ vicinia Persidis urget.

But this verse is the subject of much controversy among the critics; for some adhere to the above interpretation, others do not; and a mistake in one case brings on frequently a false explanation of the whole.

Some take *vicinia* to be in the accus. plur. and the order will run thus: *Quaque*, something or other, *urget vicinia pharetratæ Persidis*, &c.; but others, who reject the latinity of the word as an accus. plur. make it a nom. sing. and will have it that Virgil means Ethiopia by *vicinia Persidis*; and that he calls t here Persia itself.

That as an accus. *vicinia* will make something like sense, if you make *Nilus* or *amnis* the nom. to *urget* and *fœcundat*, cannot be denied; but as a nom. that Virgil, or else his interpreters, speak nonsense, is evident to a demonstration: for, arrange the passage thus: *Quaque vicinia pharetratæ Persidis urget, et fœcundat viridem Ægyptum nigra arena*, that is according to the latest translation—And where the neighbouring quivered Persia presses on the borders of, and fertilizes verdant Egypt with black mould. Here we have a monstrous species of the *prosopopeia* both in the Latin and English; for what writer ever said, that one country presses upon another country, or that one country fertilizes another country. Sure no body will say, either in speaking or writing, that Edinburgh presses upon Leith, or Leith upon Edinburgh; or that Scotland fattens England, and *vice versa*. Is it properly expressed to say, that a nation resides on the banks of a river?

Now, with all imaginable respect to these learned gentlemen, may not *vicinia* be considered here as in the ablat. sing. governed by the preposition *in* understood, and, notwithstanding that an active verb does not usually admit of the preposition after it, yet this will not always hold. [*See Rud. Gram. Syntax*, P. 34, 35, 38.] Add to this, that the preposition *in*, with a few others, when progressive motion towards a place is signified, governs an accus.; but, when motion in a place is meant, the ablative, such as, A person walking in a room, a ship steering in the harbour, or the current of a river in its bed. The natural order, therefore, of the verses after *phaselis* will stand thus: *Quaque (Nilus) amnis, devexus usque ab coloratis Indis, urget (in) vicinia pharetratæ Persidis, et fœcundat viridem Ægyptum nigra arena, et ruens discurrit in septem diversa ora.*

Whoever imagines that Virgil means Ethiopia by *vicinia Persidis*, is certainly mistaken; or if it be so, then our poet is guilty of an error in geography, and of an egregious tautology, as will presently appear; but of neither can we accuse him; for, allowing that Cyrus or his successors did subdue the proper Ethiopia of the antients, a fact the more improbable as not being attested by historians; and allowing, that though Virgil speaks of places as considered in their largest extent, yet Ethiopia cannot be denominated Persia, nor can it be supposed to be the neighbouring nation to Persia, because many countries lie between them; for that is a large empire in the south of Africa, this an empire in the middle of Asia, both governed, from time immemorial, by their respective monarchs, and the people differing widely in their customs, complexion and language.

As Ethiopia, at the time Virgil wrote his Georgics, was not known otherwise than by name among the Romans, so it is not credible that he would search into the natural history, far less borrow any precepts of art from a people so very remote, and whom the masters of the world would look upon as mere barbarians. It was some years after that the Roman arms penetrated into the heart of the country; and high compliments were paid to Augustus on this occasion, for

ſubduing a people unknown even to his great predeceſſor.

Ruæus, whoſe expoſition of this paſſage may ſatisfy any reader, ſays, that Arabia, Syria and Paleſtine are the countries ſignified by the *vicinia Perſidis*. His opinion is certainly juſt and agreeable to Virgil's own mind; for theſe are not only the nations next to Perſia on the weſt, but were annexed to the Perſian empire by Cyrus, as was Egypt itſelf by Cambyſes his ſon.

Perſia, properly ſo called, Arabia, Syria, &c. are in Aſia, and, according to the geography in Virgil's time, ſo was Egypt itſelf *.

Again, every one knows, that theſe were the countries ſo much famed of old for milk and honey; and that ſwarms of bees were produced here almoſt by the ſpontaneous hand of nature, which in Egypt required more art and application; witneſs Samſon's encounter with the lion, and his riddle thereupon; *out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the ſtrong came forth ſweetneſs.*

The ſprings of the Nile were abſolutely unknown to the antients. Pliny, the great explorer into the works of nature, ſays, *Nilus incertis ortus fontibus*; and Horace, by a beautiful figure, that he conceals his ſprings—

Fontium qui celat origines
Nilus— Lib. 4. Ode 14.

Some of the greateſt men of antiquity ſhewed no leſs a deſire to perpetuate their names, by diſcovering the head of the Nile, than they did by their warlike atchievements.

Alexander the Great, among other important matters, conſulted the oracle of Jupiter Ammon about it. Encamping afterwards at the head of the river Indus, he was overjoyed at his ſucceſs, imagining it to be that of the Nile. Ptolemy Evergetus, one of his ſucceſſors in Egypt, with the ſame views carried his arms into Ethiopia: he reduced ſeven provinces, as appears by an inſcription found long afterwards; but whether he ſucceeded in his chief deſign, we have it no where related. King Juba made diligent ſearch for it, and perſuaded himſelf he had found it in his dominions in Mauritania, not far from the Atlantic ocean.

Julius Cæſar ſaid he would give over the purſuit of the civil wars, were he ſure to find it.

In general, however, they agreed with the moderns, as believing that the origin of this famous river was in ſome part of Ethiopia. Ptolomey places it in Ethiopia Interior, about the 10th degree of ſouth latitude, on ſome mountains which they called the *mountains of the moon*; but this is a miſtake; for the Portugueze have diſcovered the two fountains from which it ſprings, to be in Abyſſinia, on this ſide of the Line.

Ethiopia had various names given it by the antients: Sometimes they called it India, and its inhabitants Indians; which appellation they applied to all remote nations under the torrid zone, whoſe names they were ignorant of. According to different authors, the proper antient Ethiopians were of a perfectly black complexion; and modern hiſtorians and travellers relate the ſame of their poſterity at this day. So Virgil ſays, that the Nile flows down from the black or ſwarthy Indians, *i. e.* Ethiopians.

Uſque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis.

Theſe remarks are ſwelled beyond the bounds at firſt deſigned; and, if you excuſe their prolixity, or think them worth the printing, and the reader have patience to peruſe them, I ſhall have one point gained. I am, SIR,

Your moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,

Sept. 23. 1771. DISCIPULUS.

On the Comparative Value of Trade in Manufactures.

THE great Sir William Petty ſays, "that manufactures are better than agriculture, and that trade is better than manufactures." Yet as all trade, except mine-working and fiſheries, muſt depend on manufacturing or agriculture, we will conſider them all comparatively, but more particularly the two latter, as foundations of trade; becauſe there is no trading country without manufactories, or agriculture.

Mining is certainly the leaſt profitable trade of all. The people who work the gold, ſilver, and diamond mines of Aſia

* *Prima Africæ, Aſiæque proxima, ea Ægyptus quam veteres Geographi; ut Aſiæ regionibus computarunt.*— Cluv. Intro. Geo. 318. Plin. Lib. 3. C. 1. Lib. 5. 9. Saluſt. Jugurth. Bell. C. 17. Hirtius de bell. Alex. C. 14.

and America, may be ranked among the moſt wretched of civilized people; nay, the bulk of them are actual ſlaves. Even the undertakers of thoſe works get much leſs, and fare infinitely worſe, than the undertakers of our tin, copper, lead, iron, or coal-mines: and the countries in which they are, we find, are always poor and weak, in compariſon with moſt others. Nay, they do not even enrich diſtant proprietory countries that engroſs all kinds of commerce with them, as we may obſerve by Spain and Portugal. The former of thoſe kingdoms was better peopled, and proportionably more powerful, before the acquiſition of its mines, than it is at preſent. Portugal likewiſe was made more opulent and powerful by her India trade, while ſhe engroſſed it, than ſhe is at this time; nay, ſhe employed numbers of ſhips more in her Brazil trade, before the diſcovery of the gold and diamond mines in that country, than ſhe has done ſince; becauſe her mining infatuation made her neglect her ſugar and tobacco cultivations, which her oldeſt and wiſeſt people ſay, from experience, were far better purſuits.

The firſt trade of this kingdom is well known to have been in the ores of Cornwall. But what was that country then in compariſon with Tyre, the inhabitants of which bought their ores to manufacture and trade in? Or what would Cornwall be now, from the ſales of her ores only, in compariſon with any one of our principal manufacturing counties? Were it not for her fiſheries and trade from them, her agriculture, and ſome peculiar advantages reſulting from her ports, particularly that of Falmouth, the Corniſh people in general, would probably be the pooreſt of all Engliſhmen; and they are at preſent far from being the richeſt. It is true their agriculture is not yet ſufficient for their ſupply, nor probably ever will be, owing to the nature of their ſoil from mines; there they import from other parts of the kingdom, and particularly the Iſle of Weight, a great part of the corn which they annually conſume.

But, as an undeniable inſtance of the ineffectuality of mines to enrich a country, let us look to Sweden, a land of them, and yet perhaps the pooreſt kingdom in Europe; nay, it muſt be greatly ſo, conſidering the extent of it.

Fiſheries are certainly highly uſeful, both with regard to home-conſumption and foreign trade. But they are of a nature more to ſtrengthen than greatly to enrich a maritime country, as may be ſeen by Holland, the vaſt opulence of which ſtate is obviouſly owing to other cauſes; ſuch as, a wiſe application of her lands, her manufactories, her being the great center of commercial circulation, and, above all, to her well-regulated trade. Agriculture, with its conſequent traffic, or by the mere trade in proviſions, of any or all kinds, never did materially, nor ever will enrich any country. There is no inſtance of its ſo doing to be produced in antient or modern times. Poland, Sicily, Sardinia, Naples, Greece, Barbary, and North-America are, at preſent, all ſtriking inſtances to the contrary. So, likewiſe, our ſugar-iſlands (for their produce is a ſpecies of agriculture), are wretched countries, and of themſelves would be incapable of defence; nay, ſuch was this very kingdom till arts and trade became introduced into it, as appears from the many conqueſts that have been made of it. Such likewiſe is the caſe of Poland at this time, that land of immenſe agriculture. The bulk of the inhabitants in Poland are actually as miſerable white-ſlaves as thoſe of our ſugar-iſlands are black ones; the wealthy few of either country being thoſe who monopolize the lands. The great wealth of our ſugar-planters is intirely owing to our connection with their property, and the partial favour they obtain here. We give them their riches, and at the ſame time protect their property; which latter, all the proprietors of lands in any one iſland would be unable to do themſelves. Neither could the land-owners, with their farmers and ploughmen, protect their own property here of themſelves, againſt the power even of the Dutch, if the iſland was inhabited by no other kinds of people; nay, nor with even adding to their numbers all artizans who could exiſt as workmen by their employ, and all who could be maintained by trade in their products. Few likewiſe would be the ſhips that could by ſuch means be kept in conſtant employment, and therefore thoſe of other nations would be chiefly uſed for that purpoſe; as is the caſe at preſent of all countries of mere agriculture, except North-America; and would be ſo there too, if it was not for the peculiar conſtant demand from the Weſt-Indies for her products, and likewiſe for her extenſive

fiſheries. Beſides, one great branch of the North-American trade is, that of building cheap ſhips, which they often ſell at the ports to which they ſend their cargoes.

Manufactures then, and trade in them, as every able writer acknowledges, and all obſervation and examples ſerve to prove, are undeniably the ſupports of extenſive population, by the abundant means which they furniſh of good employment to a people; and proportionable to induſtrious population, will, every where, be the degrees of national opulence and ſtrength.

Six-penny worth of ore, from a mine, may be wrought into curious manufactures, to the value of twenty guineas, and of courſe furniſh, from ſkill and labour, what will ſupport a numerous and uſeful family for the better part of a year. The ſame may be ſaid in a greater degree with regard to flax. And though the beſt workmanſhip on wool is not in an equal degree of value; yet it is in a degree that is very conſiderable, and with a far more extenſive application. The like may be ſaid concerning ſkill and labour on all kinds of materials that can be made uſeful to mankind; thoſe being of moſt conſequence to a ſtate that furniſh the moſt employment, whether from the higher degree of curioſity, or the greater extent of uſe.

But as no purſuits of a country can ſupport an extenſive population that do not furniſh abundance of good employment, ſo we ſee no one is populous from, or ever was made wealthy by the exportation of ores, minerals, raw materials for manufactures, corn, cattle, or proviſions of any kind. Yet, for home uſe and manufacturing purpoſes, theſe and and every other ſpecies of cultivation, or application of lands and labour, are of high importance to a ſtate.

Moſt examples have ſerved to ſhew, in all ages, that fertility of ſoil is not abſolutely requiſite for the flouriſhing of general trade. The lands of a country muſt every where depend on the manufactories of it for their value; and not the manufactories on the lands, in order to be made flouriſhing, and beneficial to a ſtate. Theſe are truths highly neceſſary to be clearly comprehended by ſtateſmen in a trading country, for regulating their conduct; becauſe, where-ever a trading intereſt is fought to be rendered ſubſervient to a landed, the ruin of both will infallibly prove the conſequence.

Of all the antient commercial countries, Carthage and Burgundy (if the latter, while under a diſtinct government, can be deemed antient) were the only two in which there was fertility of ſoil: and of modern ones, no more than England and France have that advantage. The fertility of Burgundy was probably of great ſervice to her manufactories and trade: but they undoubtedly were not the ſources of her opulence and power. For thoſe provinces no ſooner loſt their manufacturers and trade than they became poor and inſignificant, in ſpite of their fertility; nor are they to this day become any farther flouriſhing than in proportion to the new manufactories that have of late years been eſtabliſhed in them, and the conſequent commerce that has by means of them been introduced. This ſingle inſtance of the different effects of manufactories and agriculture on the powers of a country, might be conſidered as deciſive on the point of their comparative merits; but another can be furniſhed from this kingdom, which ſhould be more ſtriking, of the contrary effects produced here, by the very cauſes of misfortune to the Burgundians.

England had been for ages an exporting country, as well of corn as of wool, as we find by an act of parliament of Edward III. Yet England continued a poor country, while Burgundy grew wealthy. But when tyranny oppreſſed the manufacturers of Burgundy, numbers of them were wiſely invited to England, who ſoon turned the balance of intereſt in favour of this kingdom. In ſhort, the proſperity of England was founded on the ruin of Burgundy: the former riſing by manufactories, in proportion as the latter became reduced by mere agriculture. May theſe remarkable inſtances of the extraordinary effects of good and bad policy inſpire us with due care, not to let an injudicious alteration of our ſyſtem be the cauſe of making the two countries change conditions again; or, what perhaps may be more likely, make us change conditions with another ſet of provinces, whoſe preſent ſituation is ſuch as makes them bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe of antient Burgundy, in their fallen ſtate.

The MAN *of* LETTERS *and the* MAN *of* BUSINESS.

IT is generally remarkable, that wit and ſenſe are quite different, both in their nature and conſequences, and that men of extraordinary genius are often defective in common underſtanding. Nor ought we to wonder, if either or both theſe aſſertions prove true; for though wit is undoubtedly a very rare and valuable accompliſhment, it is the child of imagination only; whereas ſenſe proceeds from the judgment, and acts always upon cool and reaſonable deliberation. Wit, like a flaſh of lightning, may be beautiful and miſchievous together; but ſenſe, like the ſun, is ever uſeful, though ſometimes obſcured. Men of mere volatility may ſcatter wit abroad at random, and ſome of its arrows may do execution; but ſenſe is the reſult of long ſtudy and habitual reaſoning. The man of wit may be moſt entertaining for the time, but the man of ſenſe will be moſt eſteemed in the end: The firſt is an agreeable acquaintance on the road, the laſt an ineſtimable companion for life.

But though each of theſe characters makes an amiable figure in converſation, and both ſhould be happily united in the ſame perſon, yet, according to the above remark, they may be daſhed with abſurdity, and common underſtanding may be wanting to render their life and application complete. There is ſcarce a man living who does not ſee the truth of this propoſition demonſtrated in the actions of many of his acquaintance; but few know how to account for it in either; for which reaſon I will venture to clear up the paradox to the beſt of my power; and if I ſhould give a hint that will be ſerviceable to others, it will be a pleaſure to myſelf.

Senſe may be properly divided into two parts: That which is exerted in writing or ſpeaking, and that which inſtructs and directs the man of buſineſs and action. The firſt is generally diſtinguiſhed by the name of genius; the laſt by œconomy: One falls to the ſhare of phlegmatic and diſpaſſionate perſons, or to ſuch who are actuated only by mechanical motions; the other to thoſe of bright parts and exquiſite ſenſations; and if theſe may be juſtly blamed for neglecting œconomy, thoſe are equally liable to cenſure for deſpiſing the talent they do not underſtand.

As I apprehend, the reaſon of this double miſtake is this: All men in general have ſome point in view, which they follow with all imaginable ardour; and as it is their own choice, their pride miſleads them to believe it the only valuable purſuit in the world. Hence it happens, that the man of buſineſs makes himſelf a continual drudge to his profeſſion, and will not allow letters and ſtudy a reaſonable avocation; while he that has devoted himſelf to the ſciences, looks down with contempt on the groveling creature whoſe ſoul is confined to the ſame circle with his trade.

It is not to be doubted but both deſerve to be condemned for their mutual diſeſteem of each other, as well as their mutual failings; but at the ſame time one can hardly expect a reformation on either ſide. Long habits and cuſtoms become at laſt a part of the conſtitution itſelf; and men who have been inured to action know as little how to diſengage themſelves from it, or amuſe themſelves with art and ſcience, as the ſtudious to quit their books, and make themſelves ſlaves to buſineſs. If men of induſtry and œconomy have fewer faults, they have likewiſe fewer virtues; and if men of capacity are guilty of extravagancies, their excellencies ſhould be eſteemed a ſufficient atonement. At preſent, it is true, they are rather made uſe of to condemn than abſolve. Having ſo many good qualities, it is invidiouſly aſked why they have not more; and the richer they grow in rent, ſo much more they are burdened with taxes. Let me add, that the imagination is always tempting the man of genius, whereas the man of buſineſs is never tempted with it at all. The very ſame principle that urges the one on to excellency in ſcience, gives him as high a reliſh of pleaſure too, paints it in as amiable colours, urges him to purſue it as warmly, and varies it into ſo many ſhapes, that as faſt as one idea is gratified, another ariſes without intermiſſion or bound. Science itſelf is no more than the luxury of the mind, as pleaſure is of the body; and a delicate taſte in the firſt is almoſt inſeparably attended with the like for the laſt.

On the other hand, the dull, plodding mind fixes all its attention on the ſingle point of growing rich, and confines its ideas to the means: Thus, what preſerves his credit and increaſes his fortune, becomes his pleaſure and entertainment

at the ſame time. When his joy is rivetted to his money, and labour alters its very nature to oblige him, what temptation can he poſſibly have to wander from his favourite point, or break in upon his œconomy, only to give himſelf pain? When a man is ſo far engaged with the affairs of life as to have no vacant hours lie tediouſly on his hands, and makes his profit and pleaſure center in the ſame point, he can have no motive for going aſtray, nor any excuſe if he ſhould. It is apparent to me that nothing is more eaſily learned at firſt than œconomy. It requires neither genius nor ſagacity to acquire it; even fools, at leaſt half-witted men, may acquire it in the higheſt perfection; and men of ſenſe need not be ſtrangers to it, if they were put in the right road in the beginning, and could be prevailed on to moderate their pleaſures in order to enjoy them longer.

But though we have proved that œconomy and genius ſeldom meet, it does not follow from thence that all extravagant or indiſcreet perſons are men of wit, or have the privilege of lively imaginations to excuſe their follies. No, the far greater number of unfortunate libertines about this great city owe their calamities to the barrenneſs of their minds, to the ſtrength of their paſſions, their abſolute inability to fill up the leiſure hours of their life with any elegant amuſement, or the force of depraved faſhions, and the ambition of being eſteemed men of mode, ſpirit, and addreſs. Their want of œconomy is not to be imputed to the excellency of their taſte, neither are they to be allowed to inſult the name of buſineſs on one ſide, or rank themſelves with men of wit on the other.

Neither does it appear, that the thriving tradeſman or the parſimonious country 'ſquire are entitled to value themſelves on the good eſtate of their affairs, ſince what would be a virtue under the direction of a man of ſenſe and honour, degenerates almoſt into a vice in them. In a word, though we have endeavoured to account for want of œconomy in men of genius, and to palliate their neglect of ſo uſeful and neceſſary a ſtudy, yet we are far from abſolving them from all blame on that account, ſince their own underſtandings ſhould have taught them its value, and it is incumbent on them particularly to ſet the world an example; for however wit and ſenſe may be eſteemed, either in writing or converſation, they may both be exerted to much greater advantage in the management of the paſſions, and the conduct of life.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

Qui ſit Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam ſibi ſortem,
Sea ratio dederit ſeu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat. Hor. Sat. 1.

SIR,

IN my laſt [Vol. xiii. p. 389.] I promiſed that I ſhould endeavour to point out the cauſes why ſo many of our great Dons, poſſeſſed of opulent fortunes, are ſo often unhappy, which I think may be very clearly traced from the following ſources.

In the firſt place, then, it is univerſally acknowledged, that the acquiſition of riches to a perſon who had formerly been accuſtomed to poverty, muſt bring with them no ſmall quantity of care in order to the preſervation of theſe riches; and though a man in the *high-day* of life, and in the hours of riot and diſſipation, may ſcarce find time to examine how far he may have rtranſgreſſed the bounds of diſcretion, or how he may retrench his expences in the manner moſt conſiſtent with his own eaſe and honour, yet he will at times have a leiſure hour to reflect upon the way in which he has been going on. *That* hour he will not eſteem the happieſt part of his life; he will induſtriouſly avoid having any intercourſe with himſelf, as he is conſcious it muſt be attended with the moſt gnawing remorſe; he will be naturally led to ſuch amuſements as will be moſt conducive to eraſe reflection. *Theſe* amuſements cannot be innocent.

I have here only proceeded upon the ſuppoſition that the cauſe of this unhappineſs intirely proceeds from people living beyond their income: but how many do we ſee whoſe income is ſuch, that they cannot, with all their art, and the many new devices they daily fall upon, overtake it?

Daily experience teaches us that happineſs is not always, nay, is ſeldom to be found in the palace; neither does it conſiſt in the gaudy pageantry of a court; and, though ſome have ventured to affirm that it may be generally found in the cottage, yet I muſt beg leave to differ from them. You will find, upon a mi-

nute attention to the manners of the *canaille*, the paſſions of ambition and envy as ſtrongly marked, and as often in the peaſant's hut as in the drawing-room. The reaſon why we do not obſerve the one ſo readily as the other, is, that the objects that excite theſe paſſions differ widely. What would create envy in the one, would be looked upon as a piece of arrant affectation in the other. For a perſon who had ſpent the moſt of his time in learning the forms and *etiquette* of a court, would look as ridiculous (notwithſtanding that free and eaſy behaviour, ſo neceſſary for a courtier) upon being brought in to a country feaſt as Hodge when introduced to his majeſty.

Such is the frailty of human nature, that we are leaſt apt to be ſatisfied with our own condition. To a man who has been for years cloſe immured within the city, and hardly ever knew what it was to breathe a free air, the country wears a different aſpect from what it does to one whoſe buſineſs obliges him to reſide conſtantly there. This is beautifully deſcribed by Milton in theſe lines:

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick and ſewers annoy the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn, to breathe,
Among the pleaſing villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met, conceives delight;
The ſmell of grain, or tedded graſs, or kine,
Or dairy; each rural ſight, each rural ſound.

Should the cit happen to ſee a troop of villagers dancing, and hear the noiſy mirth that generally accompanies ſuch entertainments, he would be led to conclude, as they appeared free from care, that they were the happieſt creatures on earth, when at the ſame time thoſe two very paſſions, envy and love, were racking their ſouls.

I ſhall trouble you with nothing farther at this time. The remainder of theſe thoughts ſhall be ſent you ſoon. I will here only obſerve, that happineſs very much reſembles a picture, it looks beſt at a diſtance, and the nearer you approach it the more beauties it loſes.

Yours, &c.

GLASGUENSIS.

Reflections on NATIONAL PREJUDICES.

AMONG all the famous ſayings of antiquity, there is none that does greater honour to the author, or affords greater pleaſure to a perſon of a generous and benevolent heart, than that of the philoſopher, who, being aſked what countryman he was, replied, that he was a citizen of the world. How few are there to be found in modern times who can ſay the ſame, or whoſe conduct is conſiſtent with ſuch a profeſſion? We are now ſo much the natives of one particular ſpot, or members of one petty ſociety, that we no longer conſider ourſelves as the general inhabitants of the globe, or members of that grand ſociety which comprehends the whole human kind.

Did theſe prejudices prevail only among the meaneſt and loweſt of the people, perhaps they might be excuſed, as they have few, if any, opportunities of correcting them by reading, travelling, or converſing with foreigners; but the misfortune is, that they infect the minds, and influence the conduct even of our gentlemen; of thoſe, I mean, who have every title to this appellation but an exemption from prejudice, which, however, in my opinion, ought to be regarded as the characteriſtical mark of a gentleman: for let a man's birth be ever ſo high, his ſtation ever ſo exalted, or his fortune ever ſo large, yet, if he is not free from national and all other prejudices, he has a low and vulgar mind, and has no juſt claim to the character of a gentleman. And, in fact, thoſe are moſt apt to boaſt of national merit, who have little or no merit of their own to depend on, than which, to be ſure, nothing is more natural: the ſlender vine twiſts around the ſturdy oak, for no other reaſon in the world, but becauſe it has not ſtrength ſufficient to ſupport itſelf.

Should it be alledged in defence of national prejudice, that it is the natural and neceſſary growth of love to our country, and that therefore the former cannot be deſtroyed without hurting the latter; I anſwer, that this is a groſs fallacy and deluſion. Superſtition and enthuſiaſm too are the growth of religion; but who ever took it in his head to affirm, that they are the neceſſary growth of this noble principle? They are the baſtard

ſprouts of this heavenly plant, but not its natural and genuine branches, and may ſafely enough be lopt off, without doing any harm to the parent ſtock; nay, perhaps, till once they are lopt off, this goodly tree can never flouriſh in perfect health and vigour.

Is it not very poſſible that I may love my own country, without hating the natives of other countries? That I may exert the moſt heroic bravery, the moſt uncaunted reſolution, in defending its laws and liberties, without deſpiſing all the reſt of the world as cowards and poltrons? moſt certainly it is—but if it were not, I muſt own, I ſhould prefer the title of the antient philoſopher, viz, a Citizen of the World, to that of an Engliſhman, a Frenchman, an European, or to any other appellation whatever.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE obſervations which your correſpondent who ſtiles himſelf *an Obſcure Patriot*, has made upon the utility of ſuppreſſing the practice of vagrant begging, appear to me ſo very judicious, that I do not doubt but they will influence many of thoſe who have the ſuperintendence of the police of this country to pay attention to this ſubject, and induce them to concert ſuch plans as may effectually put a ſtop to this very great nuiſance, to which our country is at preſent ſubjected. The gentlemen of the ſhire of Air deſerve the higheſt applauſe, for firſt endeavouring in a public manner to ſuppreſs this grievance and I hope, for their own honour, and the good of the induſtrious part of their country, they will perſevere in their reſolution of prohibiting in all time coming this pernicious practice, and be attentive to ſuppreſs with the utmoſt care every attempt that may be made to renew it; for it is only this conſtant attention which can ever effectually ſuppreſs this evil, the want of which alone has ſo often prevented the ſalutary effects which might have been expected from many uſeful ſchemes, which have from time to time been projected by men who had the welfare of their fellow creatures at heart. Let me, therefore, recommend in the moſt earneſt manner to theſe public ſpirited gentlemen, to reſolve not only to ſuppreſs it in the mean time, but alſo to beſtow an unwearied application, to ſee that their regulations are always ſtrictly put in practice for the future, and there can be no doubt, if they adhere to this, but that they will ſucceed in their deſign.

As there is nothing contributes in a higher degree to the happineſs of individuals in any ſtate, than a well regulated *police*, and a ſtrict attention in thoſe who have the charge of it, to prevent thoſe little grievances, which, altho univerſally felt, yet do not affect any particular perſon in ſuch a high degree as to *compel* him to ſeek for redreſs; it is ſurely an agreeable reflection to a perſon poſſeſſed of a humane and generous diſpoſition, to think, that by beſtowing a ſmall part of his attention, and alloting a very conſiderable ſhare of his time to that object, he can be the means of ſhielding from diſtreſs, and protecting from injuries, numberleſs perſons of virtuous diſpoſitions, whom providence has placed under him, and who look up to him alone for that protection which his influence can eaſily procure them: nor can I imagine that it would be poſſible to find a man ſo dead to all the feelings of humanity, as to dare to acknowledge that he would not willingly beſtow a few hours three or four times a year, for the valuable purpoſe of enforcing the laws of private *police* in the country; or think it unworthy of him to beſtow ſome ſhare of his attention upon thoſe little tranſgreſſions of the laws of equity, which ſo often oppreſs the lower rank of his ſpecies; or ſee that thoſe who are intruſted with the execution of the laws in this reſpect, do not neglect their duty; yet in truth this is almoſt all that is neceſſary for remedying the evil at preſent complained of, and many others of the ſame ſort, which are too often overlooked through inattention by thoſe who do not themſelves *feel* the inconveniencies ariſing from theſe petty tranſgreſſions. But when gentlemen of their own accord ſhew a diſpoſition to attend to theſe circumſtances, it becomes the duty of every individual to aſſiſt them in their laudable deſign, by ſuggeſting any hints that may occur to them, as of uſe to promote their benevolent purpoſes. Let this be my apology for ſuggeſting the following obſervations relating to this ſubject.

It was with particular pleaſure that I obſerved that the pryſbetery of Air concurred with the juſtices of the peace, in

reſolving to ſuppreſs the pernicious practice of begging in that country. Nothing ſeems to be here a-wanting to the univerſal harmony that ought always to ſubſiſt in every caſe of this kind, between all the perſons in whoſe hands authority is lodged, but the concurrence of the magiſtrates of the royal boroughs in that county, which, I am perſuaded, will not on this occaſion be withheld, as, without their hearty concurrence alſo, I am afraid it would require a more than ordinary degree of perſeverance in the country pariſhes, to be able to prevent vagrants from begging in their diſtricts. I am perſuaded that it will be found upon examination, that nine tenths at leaſt of the vagrant beggars reſide, or ſay they reſide, in boroughs. Theſe are the places where idleneſs can be beſt ſcreened from the obſervation of perſons in authority, and therefore it is in them that idle vagabonds moſt uſually ſhelter themſelves, and from thence they ſally forth in ſwarms, to prey upon the induſtrious inhabitants of the country; and if the country people are not firmly perſuaded that the poor in the towns are carefully provided for, as well as thoſe of their own pariſh, for the honour of humanity we may affirm, that it will be impoſſible to prevent them from receiving ſupport from thoſe, who look upon themſelves as bound by the laws of humanity to relieve as much as is in their power the diſtreſſes of their fellow creatures; and it is well known that the moſt worthleſs never are at a loſs for a plauſible tale, to impoſe upon the ingenuous ſimplicity of the benevolent mind. If ever it is expected, therefore, that a reformation of this kind ſhould become general, it muſt undoubtedly begin with the towns, which muſt firſt be carefully cleared from theſe ſwarms of idle wretches who are the peſt of every ſociety, after which the taſk will be eaſily accompliſhed. I have known a reformation of this kind attempted in ſeveral places, but for want of attending to this circumſtance, it has been found impoſſible to be carried into execution.

Another inſtitution abſolutely neceſſary for aboliſhing this practice, is, a *houſe of correction* built at the expence of the county, and ſupported by voluntary contributions when neceſſary: for as long as ſomething of this kind is a-wanting, abundance of vagrants will, after a ſhort time, creep in from the neighbouring places, and ſheltering themſelves about the towns and villages, will gradually ſpread themſelves through the whole country, where the well-meaning many, deceived by their plauſible ſpeeches, will adminiſter to them a copious ſupply, and even ſcreen them from the hand of juſtice. Allured by the hopes of a more plenteous ſupply than ordinary in thoſe places where beggars are ſcarce, and ſenſible at the ſame time, that mankind always flag in their endeavours to prevent abuſes of this kind, and are in general tired out of it entirely, theſe rogues never fail to inſinuate themſelves as ſoon as poſſible, hoping that the tried partiality of the weak and benevolent part of mankind, may hide them from the ſuperficial ſearch of thoſe who are often not very anxious to diſcover them; and knowing that the worſt which can happen to them will be putting them in priſon, where they will live for a ſhort time at the public expence, and then be ſet at liberty; for baniſhing the county they juſtly laugh at, as a mere idle ceremony. But if they knew, that, inſtead of this, they would be put into a houſe of correction, and there compelled, by rigorous taſk-maſters, to work for their own ſubſiſtence, where they might be detained for any length of time, at little or no expence to the public, this would inſpire them with a degree of terror infinitely greater than ſuch an impriſonment or baniſhment could ever produce.

At the beginning of every reformation of this kind, it is alſo of the utmoſt conſequence to diſcover, and to puniſh with unremitted ſeverity, every perſon who receives into his houſe, and gives ſhelter to theſe idle vagabonds. This ſet of people, who are in general greater rogues than the vagrants themſelves, are chiefly to be looked for among thoſe who keep obſcure ale-houſes. They ought to be hunted out with care, and puniſhed with exemplary ſeverity.

But while we are thus buſy in puniſhing the idle and the wicked, let us be particularly careful that the truly neceſſitous be provided for, with that kindneſs and liberality which becomes a humane and benevolent people. The numberleſs diſtreſſes which old age heaps upon the head of the feeble and the indigent, are ſo complicated and grievous to be born, as loudly calls for the lenient hand of benevolence, and the alleviating

aid of charity. He who hath enough of this world's goods, and with-holdeth them from his neighbour, who is in want, does not deſerve the protection of that ſociety whoſe moſt fundamental law he has tranſgreſſed, and deſerves to be baniſhed, like Nebuchadnezzar, from among mankind, to aſſociate with the beaſts of the field. But there is no danger that many ſuch monſters as this can be met with; nor can it be doubted, but that the really neceſſitous poor could eaſily be ſupported by the voluntary benefactions of thoſe in eaſy circumſtances, were it not ſo often ſnatched away from them by thoſe idle drones, who know ſo well how to counterfeit the deepeſt diſtreſs, ſo as too often to put the truly benevolent under the neceſſity of turning away from their doors thoſe who have a juſt claim to their offices of kindneſs and humanity. But if theſe vagrants were ſuppreſſed, and every one confined to his own pariſh, his wants would be well known to all his neighbours, and that ſupport which his circumſtances might require, be adminiſtered with the ſtricteſt equity.

I am far from approving of the plan which your correſpondent Mr R. [xiii. 397.] propoſes of a voluntary aſſeſſment, as I think it would not only be leſs capable of ſupplying a fund than voluntary alms given in the ordinary way, but would alſo tend to weaken in the mind of man that tender ſenſibility of heart, and genuine ſpirit of chriſtian charity, which conſiſts in giving out of our abundance without conſtraint, or from a falſe deſire of oſtentation; and in its ſtead would tend to breed diſſention and unbecoming conteſts among individuals, which might be attended with very diſagreeable conſequences: for, if this were attempted, ſome, from a principle of oſtentation, might give more than their circumſtances could eaſily afford, while others of a more niggard diſpoſition, might perhaps with-hold their quota intirely, or give ſuch a ſmall proportion as behoved greatly to diſguſt thoſe who had contributed in a more equitable way, and would naturally tend to make them alſo diminiſh their proportion on every future occaſion; ſo that the funds would gradually dwindle away to almoſt nothing at all; and as they could not be compelled to pay them but when they pleaſed, they would likewiſe be paid in a very irregular manner. On all theſe accounts the poor would be ſcantily ſupplied, and thoſe who meant well to them would naturally wiſh to have it in their power to compel thoſe to pay as much as others, who refuſed to contribute largely, and might, in all probability, be tempted to apply to parliament to get a legal *poors rate* eſtabliſhed, as in England. But where is the perſon who knows the hundredth part of the evils which that has introduced into England, who does not tremble at the bare mention of it? Let thoſe who are unacquainted with theſe, examine the ſubject with care before they take the ſmalleſt ſtep towards ſubjecting themſelves to theſe intolerable evils. But where is the neceſſity for ſuch a plan? Is there a pariſh in Scotland whoſe voluntary contributions are not ſufficient to ſupply the wants of its own indigent inhabitants, if they are properly applied? Or if there ſhould be at any time a ſmall deficiency, would not an exhortation from the parſon, ſetting forth the neceſſitous ſituation of the individuals who were in want, be more than ſufficient to produce every ſupply that could be neceſſary? Till theſe means have been tried, and found to be ineffectual, why ſhould we have recourſe to any other method of ſupplying the poor, but by thoſe voluntary offerings of alms which the benevolent heart will ever beſtow with chearfulneſs, according to its ability, in greater or ſmaller proportions, as the urgency of the caſe may require? Yours, &c.

A FARMER.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS *on the* ENGLISH LANGUAGE. *By* SCOTO-BRITANNUS. [xiii. 174.]

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

XVI. UPON reviſing the pieces which I have ſent you, I find that I have fallen into ſome inaccuracies of language, which are common among inattentive writers, which I ſhall point out to the reader for his inſtruction. Vol. xiii. P. 68. Col. 2. L. 36. I have employed two words which have reference to a third, and, by a very common ſort of omiſſion, have neglected to diſtinguiſh the different marks of their relation to it, having ſaid, "little *attending*, or *regarding* the conſequences that might follow," inſtead of "little *attending to*, or regarding

ing, &c. Every reader may readily discover an error of this kind, by trying the words ſeparately with the one to which they have a reference, and, if they do not make ſenſe in this way, he may ſafely conclude that it is erroneous. But it would not be ſenſe to ſay, "little attending the conſequence;" for which reaſon, he may conclude that it is wrong. I doubt not but many of my readers would eaſily have overlooked this error, from the ſame cauſe as one Iriſhman does not perceive any impropriety in the *bulls* of another—becauſe he has been accuſtomed to meet with them frequently.

XVII. I likewiſe meet with another grammatical error in another of my own obſervations, which might poſſibly eſcape the notice of many of your readers, but which it is of ſome conſequence to point out, as it diſcovers a defect in our language, which has never yet been attended to, that might perhaps admit of a reformation. Vol. xiii. P. 173. Col. 2. L. 27. I have obſerved that it is a common phraſe to ſay, "that *ſuch a perſon* was near worried with ſuch a morſel, meaning that *they* were near choaked with it:" now in this phraſe, the pronoun *they* in the plural number, is ſubſtituted in the place of the noun *ſuch a perſon* in the ſingular, which is an error in point of grammatical concord. But how is it poſſible for us to ſubſtitute any pronoun in the ſingular number with propriety in this caſe? If we were to employ the pronouns *he* or *ſhe* inſtead of *they*, it would be ſtill improper, becauſe the perſon is here indefinite, and may be of either ſex, ſo that it would be improper to limit it to either; and if we were to employ the pronoun *it*, we would be guilty of a greater error ſtill, as we would thus ſuppoſe the perſon to be deprived of ſex intirely, which would be quite abſurd.

From this example it is evident, that our language is defective; and that, to render it perfect in this reſpect, it would be neceſſary to have a pronoun, which ought to be employed only in thoſe caſes where the object in whoſe place it is ſubſtituted, is allowed to have ſex, without being neceſſarily confined to either—ſo that the pronoun of the third perſon ought to have four genders: The *maſculine he*, with its paſſive *him*, for males—The *feminine ſhe—her*, for females—the *ambiguous*, or *middle*, as we might call it which we ſhall call *hai*, with its paſſive or accuſative *hair*, or ſuch objects as neceſſarily imply ſex, although it may be of either; and the *neuter it*, for all inanimate objects whatever: Now if ſuch a *middle* gender as that were adopted, the above phraſe could have been expreſſed thus, "that *ſuch a perſon* was near worried with ſuch a morſel, meaning that *hai* was near choaked with it. This gender of the pronoun would likewiſe be of very great uſe on many other occaſions beſides that which I have juſt now mentioned, ſeeing that, for want of it, we are obliged to reduce almoſt all the generic names of animals to the neuter gender, ſuch as, *animal, child, fiſh, fowl*, &c. all of which are of the neuter gender, ſeeing we ſay, "this is a large *animal, child, fiſh, fowl*, &c. but *it* is not weighty in proportion to *its* bulk. But we are at a greater loſs with regard to the words *friend, ſervant, ſlave*, and others of this claſs, which cuſtom does not admit to be placed in the neuter gender, and cannot be with propriety reduced to either the maſculine or feminine, ſeeing they are of both, although we are under the neceſſity of doing this on all occaſions where we employ a pronoun in their ſtead, which often reduces a general propoſition to a particular, that by no means expreſſes the meaning of the writer—thus we ſay, "a ſincere *friend* is the greateſt bleſſing heaven beſtows on man; *he* ſhares in all his pleaſures; *he* participates of every diſtreſs; *he* heightens every joy, and moderates every affliction to which we are ſubjected here." In this example, the writer ſeems to confine his elogium to one ſex, whereas it is equally true of the other; and it is obvious that the remark is general, although the language obliged him to make it particular. It is evident, that, in both the examples above, the impropriety would have been totally avoided if we had had a pronoun of the *middle* gender.

It is worth while here to remark, that neither the *Greeks* nor the *Romans* had any more than the three genders of *maſculine, feminine* and *neuter*, which our language poſſeſſes in common with theirs; nor did they ever form any idea of the utility of another, which may, perhaps, appear a little ſtrange to theſe who know what great attention both of theſe people beſtowed upon their language. The reaſon why they did not perceive the want of this ſo much as we do, was, that, in both of theſe langvages, they endowed

their nouns with genders in a much more arbitrary and unnatural way than we do; ſo that, in many caſes, they loſt ſight of theſe natural reaſons which ought to influence the gender, and were therefore leſs ſhocked with any deviation from the laws of nature in this reſpect than we are; and beſides, if they had perceived it, they would have found it much more difficult to have made a reformation than we would do; for, as the gender of their nouns was indicated by *adjectives* as well as by *pronouns*, they behoved not only to have made a new pronoun, but alſo a new gender for all their adjectives, before they could have produced a reformation of this evil; whereas, in our language, as the gender of nouns is only expreſſed by the pronoun, the ſlight addition of only one word would effectually obviate every difficulty.

Before I leave this ſubject, I cannot help obſerving, that the Engliſh, even without any alteration at all, excells every language, antient and modern, in the natural and proper application of the genders of nouns and has its pronouns as much diverſified as *any* of theſe, and much more than *ſome* of them, ſeeing the *French*, *Italian* and *Spaniſh* are forced to content themſelves with two genders of their pronoun, of the third perſon, the *feminine* and *neuter* being in all caſes expreſſed in one word. Neither may it appear altogether improper here to obſerve, that it would, on many occaſions, be better for us to have recourſe to nature, and the reaſon of things, for our ideas of grammar, rather than content ourſelves with adopting thoſe which the Latins and Greeks may have taught us, ſeeing that theſe are ſometimes defective, as the preſent example proves, and many times erroneous when applied to our language, as might eaſily be proved, were this a proper place for ſuch a diſcuſſion. [*To be continued.*]

RULES *for* ACTION *to be obſerved by every one that ſpeaks in Public.*

Eſt enim actio *quaſi Corporis quædam Eloquentia, cum conſtet é* voce *atque motu.*

AS it is laid down for an undoubted maxim, that in ſpeaking, there ſhould be nothing offenſive to the ear in pronunciation, the ſame care muſt be taken by the orator, not to offend the eye by his action. All his actions ought to ſeem natural. He muſt look mournful on mournful, and chearful on chearful ſubjects.

The life of action is in the face, and conſiſts in the voice, eyes, brows and mouth; and therefore the whole face ſhould be adjuſted to the matter in hand. Action muſt be exactly with utterance, and every geſture ſhould expreſs the nature of the words he is uttering. When he introduces another ſpeaking, he ſhould uſe ſuch actions only as are proper for him.

The poſture of the body ſhould not change every moment, nor muſt it long keep the ſame poſition. The mouth ſhould not be writh'd, the lips bit or lick'd, the ſhoulders ſhrugg'd, nor the belly thruſt out.

The head muſt not be lifted up too high, nor ſtretched out too far, nor thrown back, nor hang on the breaſt, nor always lean on the ſhoulders. In all calm ſpeeches, it ought to keep its natural ſtate, and upright poſition. It muſt not be without motion, nor always moving, but ſhould gently turn to the neck, ſometimes on one ſide, ſometimes on the other, as occaſion requires, that the voice may be heard by all the audience, and then return to its natural poſture again. The head ſhould be on the ſame ſide with the actions of the body, except when he expreſſes an averſion to any thing, which is done by rejecting it with the right-hand, and turning the head to the left.

His eyes ſhould be always on ſome of the audience, gently turning from ſide to ſide, with an air of reſpect, and looking them decently in the face, as in common diſcourſe.

But in appeals to heaven, or when he ſpeaks of heaven, the eyes muſt turn up; when he mentions hell, or earth, or things terreſtrial, they ſhould turn down. He muſt alſo look down in humility, up in honour; and lift up both eyes and hands in atteſtations, vows, oaths, and exclamations. The hands need never be idle. They ſhould correſpond with each other in all regular geſtures, but if one hand is uſed, it muſt be the right. When an orator ſpeaks of himſelf, the right-hand ſhould be gently laid on the breaſt. All actions muſt paſs from the left to the right-hand, and there end. The motion of the hands muſt juſt agree with what he is ſaying, as either uniting or ſepara-

ing, inviting or forbidding, raiſing or depreſſing.

The hands ſhould never be lifted up above the eyes, nor ſhould they be much lower; neither hand muſt hang down, but they ſhould be always in view of the eyes, and correſponding with the motions of the head, eyes and body. The arms ſhould not ſtretch out ſideways above half a foot from the trunk of the body.

The left-hand, as I hinted before, ſhould never be uſed alone; nor muſt either elbow lean upon the pulpit or the bar. We ſhould avoid all action in the exordium to a ſermon or a ſpeech; and begin a following period always a degree lower than we concluded the former.

An orator ſhould conſider well before he ſpeaks, and even whilſt he is ſpeaking, how to frame his voice and move his body; he ſhould avoid as much as poſſible all coughing and ſpitting, practiſe the rules of pronunciation and geſture in ordinary diſcourſe, to make them the more natural to him, and endeavour to lengthen his breath by ſtudy and exerciſe. Nor can I think it any fault in a young clergyman to ſee a modeſt play ſometimes.

Thus I have run over what books I could in this ſhort time, which lay down rules for ſpeaking and action in public; and though this letter is an epitome of volumes, and may ſave you ſome time and pains, and charge, yet it does not pretend to be complete; nor will any thing on this ſubject, which depends ſo much upon humour and fancy, ever be thought perfect; but this I can venture to ſay, that what I here preſent you with is true ſterling, and you may either keep it thus in bars, or draw it out into wire.

I have thrown all the matter I met with into the ſhorteſt compaſs, without regarding any ornaments of dreſs, which could not be obſerved without ſwelling my obſervations beyond the ſize of a letter. If *ars longa, vita brevis*, was the complaint of old, how cruel are thoſe who make art ſtill longer as life grows ſhorter!

D.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HOW long ſhall wrangling correſpondents thus abuſe your and our patience? How long are our eyes and ears to be entertained with injurious Billingſgate? I thought the charitable admonitions, and gentle reproaches, which you have from time to time ſo juſtly directed againſt theſe diſturbers of the public peace, would have put an end to that ſort of altercation: but it ſeems they are not likely to produce ſo ſalutary an effect. No ſooner is one diſpute brought, or rather *forced*, to a period, than another ſprings up in its place, like Virgil's apple, and is itſelf torn off, only to make room for a third!—Copperſmiths and divines have already diſplayed their talents in the fields of controverſy, and alternately dunned the king's lieges with their noiſe and clamour. Nor is this much a matter of ſurpriſe; for, as your friend Heſiod ſays, κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κοτέῃ, καὶ τέκτονι τέκτων: but that philoſophers and philologiſts, who profeſs to have no other views in writing but the propagation of knowledge and taſte, ſhould defend their ſentiments with ſuch bitter acrimony, and abuſe thoſe who think otherwiſe than they do, with ſuch ſcurrility, is a paradox that nothing but their practice can explain—Yet, of all the diſputes that have, contrary to your inclination, diſgraced your otherwiſe excellent Miſcellany, none have been carried on with more ill-nature and obſtinacy than that concerning Mr Beattie, and that about claſſical learning. The former is, we hope, happily terminated; but it is to be feared it is not ſo with regard to the latter; for though Mr A. B. has engaged to hang up his arms, we have not had the ſame promiſe from his antagoniſts: Nay, nor are we ſure but he himſelf may take his word again, as well as the good *Eumenes* did on a ſimilar occaſion; and then how long the learned war may laſt, who will take upon him to determine?—Unleſs you do it, Sir (and you can effectually), by giving a poſitive and flat refuſal to any more rejoinders on the ſubject.—It is a ſtrange thing to ſee perſons of learning and abilities ſo firmly attached to what, at beſt, can be called only an opinion! It would be no hard matter to demonſtrate to any other but themſelves, that both the juſt mentioned writers are partly in the right, and partly in the wrong. Mr *Plain* is ſurely in the right, when he aſſerts, that Latin and Greek are nowiſe *neceſſary* to *ſome*: Mr A. B. is ſurely in the right, when he maintains that they may be *uſeful* to *all*—What they have both ſaid *wrong*, I will not meddle with, leſt, inſtead of contributing to finiſh a quarrel

that has laſted by far too long, I ſhould be the unlucky cauſe of a couple of new ones, by drawing upon me the reſentment of two ſuch formidable combatants. —May their ſouls reſt in peace! Mr Printer; and may my pen, as well as my tongue, be ever preſerved from the rage of controverſy, and virulence of invective!—I conclude with earneſtly petitioning you, in my own name, and in the name of ſeveral more of your SOBER readers, to prohibit, at leaſt in your territories, all literary duels for the time to to come: and we promiſe, according to our abilities, to furniſh you now and then with other materials; which, tho' perhaps not ſo elegant and elaborate as thoſe we would wiſh to ſee excluded, will, we flatter ourſelves, be more agreeable to the generality of our ſpecies, and more beneficial to our country. I am,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient, &c.

Fochabers, Oct. 16. A. G.
1771.

ADVANTAGES *of a* GARRET.

SIR,

I AM not aſhamed to let you know I live in a garret, or that I live in an alley; but I am chagrined a little to inform you, that I *labour in vain* with my *pen* for a decent ſubſiſtence, However, as I was never addicted to deſpair; as I am naturally of a chearful diſpoſition; as I am, by a certain natural conſtitutional compoſure, ſufficiently fortified againſt the frowns of fortune (I pity ſome *rich people* who are not ſufficiently armed againſt her *ſmiles*), I ſhall, inſtead of complaining of my hard fate in the lamentable language of an unphiloſophical fellow who cannot bear the ſlighteſt diſappointment, ſend you a ſmall panegyric upon my *aerial departament*, and endeavour to convince you, that the advantages ariſing from the reſidence in a garret, are by no means inconſiderable.

In what age, in what nation, have not garrets produced great men? Whenever I make my entrance into mine, I fixel myſelf, though but a little man, inſpired by the ſalubrity of the ſituation, and fancy myſelf ſurrounded by all the illuſtrious garreteers, who ever toiled in the vineyard of literature. How many bright poets, and how many profound philoſophers, have, within my own memory, entertained or inſtructed the town with their wit and their learning, from lofty lodgings! men, who would certainly have made a ſhining figure in the world, had not their exceſſive *modeſty* prevented them from making an oſtentatious diſplay of their ſuperior talents.

Among the numerous advantages of a garret its ſolitude is not the leaſt. To the ſtudent ſolitude is abſolutely *a ſine qua non*; and in a garret a man may depend upon the enjoyment of it without interruption; no officious *friends*, no impertinent *flatterers*, diſturb him in his meditations; he is as effectually forgotten as if he were dead: but *he* loſes nothing by his oblivion as a *man*, who gains immortal reputation as an *author*; and ſuch a reputation has, I apprehend, more frequently been acquired by the humble inhabitant of a *garret*, than the pompous poſſeſſor of a *Tuſculum*. I am, &c.

CÆNACULARIUS.

From my Garret in Labour-in-vain Alley.

LADIES *more abuſed for their* VICES, *than commended for their* VIRTUES.

SIR,

I PLAINLY ſee that whatever lady has a mind to make an *eclat*, muſt be eminent in ſome *bad* way. If ſhe is eminently *wicked*, ſhe is ſure to be the ſubject of every body's converſation; the magazines and news-papers will publiſh at length the whole affair, though a ſhock to modeſty and decency. But, Sir, at the ſame time, we may be as virtuous as it is poſſible to be; chaſte as Diana, from conſtitution or reſtraint, we may endeavour to excel in every accompliſhment; try a thouſand times, and a thouſand ways to promote domeſtic happineſs, without the leaſt return of kindneſs from our huſbands, and without any applauſe, but from a conſciouſneſs of doing our duty. Why then will the ill-natured world rail at the whole ſex for that, which moſt huſbands bring upon themſelves by indifference, and a wilful blindneſs to every virtue in a woman, becauſe ſhe is his wife? Can ſuch huſbands wonder at their wives ſeeking for pleaſure and entertainment abroad? many do it too much, I own; but many are drove to it, and do it very innocently. But huſbands do not conſider, that there may be danger, even in the beſt aſſemblies; and that when a deſire to

pleaſe fails of ſucceſs at home, ladies may liſten to what they themſelves think nonſenſe at firſt, but by degrees may be made to fancy is no more than is due to them. Gentlemen ſoon find out where ſuch converſation is well received, and, therefore, praiſe, flatter, pleaſe; and the unguarded may, in time—make ſubjects for converſation.——I think I have ſaid enough to convince any one of what I firſt advanced, and I hope enough to convince ſome huſbands that their miſfortunes are of their own ſeeking.——I cannot conclude without remarking, that though diſgrace is ſure to be made public, a lady's virtues, however eminent, may live with her, die with her, and with her be buried, and none but a few individuals know that ſhe ever poſſeſſed them. This, Sir, is a too general complaint among the ladies; and I wiſh my letter may have ſome good effect on the gentlemen; who, if they ſtudied their own true happineſs—would ſeek it, and promote it, firſt at home. I hope to ſee this in your Magazine, and am,

SIR,

Your humble ſervant

FRANCES FRIENDLY.

POETRY.

An HYMN *on the recovery from a dangerous and tedious* Illneſs.

WHILE firſt mine infant eyes beheld
The dazzling light of day,
And on my loving parent's breaſt,
As yet ſupine I lay;

Emerging from dread nothing's gloom,
While to the world I came;
Thy goodneſs, Lord! around me flow'd,
Before I learn'd thy name.

Through childhood's ſcenes of vanity
Thou led'ſt me by thy hand;
And bade ſurrounding dangers fly;
They fled at thy command.

Theſe days of vanity now paſt,
Youth's lively bloom ſucceeds;
Thy providence ſupplied my wants,
And ſatisfied my needs.

When health ſat blooming on my cheek,
And promis'd proſpects fair;
When ev'ry object gave delight,
Gave joys unmix'd with care;

Thou bade, O Lord! diſeaſes come,
And ſeize this mortal frame,
And ſtop the current crimſon flood,
And ſtem the flowing ſtream.

Death's grim attendants heard thy voice,
They aim'd the fatal blow;
And health retir'd at their approach,
Tho' their approach was ſlow.

They drove me to time's utmoſt verge;
Upon the brink I ſhiv'ring ſtood,
And fear'd the darkſome way.

The haggard look, the pale-ſunk eyes,
That dropt the feeble tear,
The ſad conſuming pain within
Foretold that death was near.

'Ere noon my ſun did ſeem to ſet,
He ſhone with glimm'ring ray;
And clouds more gloomy far than night
Obſcur'd the face of day.

When, lo! O Lord! thy gracious hand
In mercy interpos'd,
And ſnatch'd me from the grave's dread brink,
Before it on me cloſ'd.

Thou ſwept the ſick'ning ſcene away,
And chear'd the dreary gloom;
Thy word divine at once diſpell'd
The horrors of the tomb.

Back haſt thou giv'n my active pow'rs;
Health ſlowly now returns;
Can I thy mercies, Lord! forget?
My breaſt with ardour burns.

O how ſhall I my grateful thanks
In words ſincere declare;
But thou doſt ſee my raptur'd breaſt,
And, pleas'd, can'ſt read them there.

O let me taſte affliction's ſweets,
And learn to live to thee;
And let me ſpend my future days
Remote from vanity.

urg'd a longer ſtay;

O guide me through life's thorny road,
And help me to reſign,
So that, come life, come pain, or death,
I may be wholly thine.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT.

An ODE.

WHEN order firſt from Chaos came,
Creation's univerſal frame
In ſweet concordance join'd;
The ſhades of night abaſh'd retir'd,
Almighty love each ſeraph fir'd,
To hail th' Almighty Mind.
Beneath, above,
'Twas light and love,
That bid each harp aſpire;
By all the ſacred theme was ſung;
Love dwelt on ev'ry angel's tongue,
And liſp'd in every lyre.
Diſcord ſlept,
Envy wept,
While muſic melted thro' the ſky:
Entranc'd to hear,
From every ſphere,
That nature had a note ſo high!
When deareſt Delia's frown diſtreſs'd
The ſwain, whoſe peace ſhe ſtole,
What jarring tortures ſmote his breaſt,
Sad chaos of the ſoul!
Social haunts, ſilent ſhades,
Laughing landſcapes, awful glades,
Beauty's ſmile and pleaſure's ſtrain,
Strove to ſooth his heart in vain:
For pleaſure ſeem'd a gay deceit,
And friendſhip all a flattering folly,
And fragrance but a fancy'd ſweet,
And muſic's ſelf was melancholy.
By grief diſmay'd,
He wept and pray'd,
All, all was melancholy.
But hence depart, ye ſolemn glooms,
To pilgrim paths and hermits tombs!
No more ſhall night uſurp the day,
Diſcordant ſpirits, hence away!
For now my muſe is on the wing,
Again the bard eſſays to ſing:
Let love, and joy, and laughter reign!
My deareſt Delia ſmiles again.

To ZEPHELINDA.

ADIEU, ye groves! adieu, ye plains!
All nature mourning lies;
See gloomy clouds and thick'ning rains
Obſcure the lab'ring ſkies.

See from afar th' impending ſtorm
With ſullen haſte appear;
See Winter comes, a dreary form,
To rule the falling year.

No more the lambs, with gameſome bound,
Rejoice the gladden'd ſight;
No more the gay enamell'd ground
In ſylvan ſcenes delight.

Thus, Zephelinda, much lov'd maid,
Thy early charms ſhall fail;
The roſe muſt droop, the lily fade,
And winter ſoon prevail.

Again the lark, ſweet bird of day,
May riſe on active wing;
Again the ſportive herds may play,
And hail reviving ſpring.

But youth, my fair, ſees no return,
The pleaſing bubble's o'er;
In vain its fleeting joys ye mourn,
They fall to bloom no more.

Haſte then, dear girl, that time improve,
Which art can ne'er regain,
In bliſsful ſcenes of mutual love,
With ſome diſtinguiſh'd ſwain.

So ſhall life's ſpring, like jocund May,
Paſs ſmiling and ſerene;
Thus ſummer, autumn glide away,
And winter cloſe the ſcene.

N——e.

NED AND BESS.

ATTEND, ye youth whom gen'rous love inſpires,
And praiſe the couple whom that paſſion fires.
Old *Ned* of ſeventy, tir'd of widow ſtate,
Reſolves to chuſe a tender, loving mate,
To give the joys of conjugal careſs,
To ſooth the ſoul when human ills diſtreſs.
To neighbour Beſs, his ſenior by ten years,
He makes his court, nor ſighs, nor melts in tears,
But jokes what feats he did, and ſtill might do,
And numbers ev'ry pleaſure in his view.
Beſs, laughing, ſqueez'd his hand, and call'd on Jove,
To grant his ſuit, to recompence his love.
The nuptial day is fix'd. That noted day
Some hundred friends, in holiday array,

Meet on a hill, whoſe lofty top commands
A view of ſeas remote, and diſtant lands.
The loving pair advance; their looks impart
Life to each limb, and gladneſs to each heart.
The loving pair are join'd in wedlock's bands:
Killing goes round, and all unite croſs-hands:
Huzzas, repeated, to the world proclaim,
That Ned and Beſs are *fleſh* and *blood* the ſame.
On verdant ground the dinner now is plac'd
(A more luxuriant ne'er a hill-top grac'd).
The gueſts carouſe; mirth every boſom ſwells;
To flutes and bagpipes loud reſound the hills:
Birds lend their warbling muſic; in ſurprize (their neighs.
Proud courſers join the concert with
The cloth withdrawn, the happy couple dance;
The rabble join; all eyes with kindneſs glance;
Old men and wives in *Cattyman* ſurpaſs
The youth who reel, then roll upon the graſs;
And toy, or friſking ſkip, and dance again,
What more is done, amiſs is never ta'en.
At night, their patience tried, the happy pair,
To conſummate their vows, to bed repair.
The ſtocking thrown, two hours in bed they ſit,
While each his *poſſet* takes, and *dreaming-bit*;
And *ſmack* the maids of Ned; the lads of Beſs,
Then Beſs and Ned are left to mutual bliſs.

Oct. 12. 1771. W.

THE REVIEW.

Remarks on Mr WHITWORTH's *Bill for the Preſervation of the Game.* [P. 86.]

LETTER III.

IN this age, one would be tempted to think there was ſomething more than the preſervation of tomtits and owls to engage the attention of a Britiſh ſenator; beſides the inſignificancy of this part of the clauſe, there is a palpable injuſtice in the latter part of it, which directs, that the expences of a proſecution under this act ſhall be borne by the county, and paid, by the order of one juſtice upon the treaſurer of the county, when the expences have been verified upon oath. For God's ſake! why is the county to defray the expences of proſecuting people for killing rooks, owls, and the like, when perhaps not one in five hundred will be intitled under this law to kill them! Is the county at large, to be at the expence of preſerving game for the amuſement of individuals? Is it reaſonable? Moſt clearly not. They who receive the advantages ariſing from this partial law ſhould be at the expence of enforcing it: *Qui ſentit commodum ſentire debet & onus*, as the language of the Engliſh law. But I will not reſt here; for a poor country fellow, becauſe he has not five pounds to pay for killing a tomtit upon another's land, is to be impriſoned for ſix months; and if he appeals from the juſtice's order to the quarter ſeſſions, and the order is confirmed, he is to pay ten pounds; and, for default of payment, to be committed to the houſe of correction for twelve months. How far this part of the bill is conſiſtent with the pompous preamble, I ſhall leave to the judgment of every candid and impartial reader to determine; for my own part, I am out of patience with every part of the bill. But as I have commented thus far, I will intrude a little more upon your patience, and give the proviſo, which declares, "That 'where any game ſhall be killed, taken, 'ſtolen, or carried away from the lands 'of any occupier, by any perſon whatſo-'ever not having authority ſo to do, 'the occupier of the ſaid lands from 'whence the game was ſo killed, ſtolen, 'taken, or carried away, or the perſon in 'whom the game is by this act veſted or 'reſerved, ſhall have power to bring his 'action at law, to recover the general 'penalty preſcribed in this act, in the 'ſame manner as he might have done 'before one juſtice."

As this proviſo has not directed what action ſhall be brought, whether debt, treſpaſs, or caſe, it has left a fine field for contention; and as there are no coſts given to the plaintiff, though he ſhould recover, he will be money out of pocket; a very happy circumſtance for the public! as it will in ſome meaſure defeat the cruel and oppreſſive ends of this ſtatute; for, I fancy, there are few people who would wish to put it in force at the expence of five pounds, however deſirous they might be to preſerve their rooks and magpies from deſtruction. "And 'in order to prevent perſons from neglecting their trades, and following 'ſporting, be it enacted, That no perſon ſhall keep a pack of hounds, and 'hunt the ſame, either by himſelf or others, who has not in poſſeſſion an eſtate of the annual value of four hundred pounds in ſome part of Great 'Britain, or ſhall not rent an eſtate of 'equal value in that county in which 'the hounds are kept; nor ſhall keep or 'have in his poſſeſſion any greyhounds, 'lurchers, or ſetting dogs, who has not 'an eſtate of the annual value of 100l. 'in that county in which the ſaid dogs 'are kept, or ſhall not rent an eſtate of 'equal value in the ſaid county; and for 'any of the above offences, he ſhall forfeit the ſum of 5l. for each dog, to be 'recovered before one juſtice, in the 'ſame manner as is directed in the recovery of the general penalty; and the 'proof of the aforeſaid qualifications ſhall 'be enquired into upon oath, before one 'juſtice, who ſhall have power to examine ſuch offender or his tenants on 'oath; and if any doubt ſhall ariſe in 'the opinion of ſuch juſtice, whether the 'lands are of ſuch value, the ſaid juſtice 'may make an order to the overſeers of 'the poor, to tranſmit or produce a copy 'of the pariſh rates of the laſt year, 'where the ſame is collected by a pound 'rate, in order for the ſaid juſtice to 'form his judgment upon; or the ſaid 'juſtice ſhall have power to order any 'two ſubſtantial men in the pariſh to 'value the ſame upon oath, and they 'ſhall return to the juſtice an account of 'ſuch valuation, in order that, from one 'of theſe methods, the ſaid juſtice may 'form ſuch opinion as to him ſhall ſeem 'meet; and the ſaid juſtice is hereby empowered to adminiſter ſuch oath to a'ny perſon concerned in the execution 'of this act. Provided always, That no 'no tenant or occupier ſhall keep or 'have in his poſſeſſion any hound, grey'hound, lurcher, or ſetting-dog, either 'at the dwelling-houſe, or other place 'belonging to ſuch lands where the 'game is by this act reſerved by the 'land-owner, notwithſtanding the ſaid 'tenant or occupier be qualified as by 'this act required, unleſs by the autho'rity of the perſon by whom the ground 'is reſerved." I am really at a loſs to find out with what view hares, foxes, and all ſorts of two-legged animals are to be made property, if the owner may not at his option kill them in ſuch manner as he thinks proper. This reſtriction puts me in mind of giving victuals to a hungry fellow, with a gag in his mouth; it is tantalizing him with a vengeance, firſt to give him food, and then to deprive him of the means of eating it. Beſides this contradiction, I ſhould be glad to know what number of hounds conſtitute a pack within the meaning of this clauſe? Does one, two, three, or three hundred? For till this matter is firſt ſettled, no perſon can poſſibly be convicted. Nor can I ſee any reaſon why gentlemen of one, two, three, or three hundred and ninety nine pounds a-year ſhould not amuſe themſelves with hunting, as well as gentlemen of over-grown fortunes, who perhaps have acquired them by plundering the inoffenſive Aſiatics, or by ſelling their country.

Moreover the power here given to the juſtices to have the eſtate of the defendant valued, though much better worded than in the former part of the bill, is ſtill big with ſuch inconveniencies as no gentleman of any ſpirit would ever ſubmit to; for though the clauſe directs the juſtice to chuſe two ſubſtantial men in the pariſh to eſtimate the value of the eſtate, it does not direct him to fix upon two able and fit perſons; a man may be very ſubſtantial, and yet a very incompetent judge of this kind of buſineſs; nor will the ſacred obligation of an oath furniſh him with ability to value an eſtate. But after all, who is to pay theſe parliamentary ſurveyors? The juſtice has no power; if therefore he puts this law in force, he will only be involving himſelf in difficulties, and ſubjecting himſelf to perpetual actions, for work and labour done and performed for the juſtice in ſurveying eſtates.

"And be it further enacted, that no 'perſon ſhall enter the lands or premiſes 'of another perſon, either with hound,

'greyhound, lurcher, ſetting-dog, poin-
'ter, ſpaniel, or any other dog, or ſhall
'carry a gun or croſs-bow, without the
'conſent of the perſon in whoſe power
'the game is veſted or reſerved by this
'act; nor ſhall hunt, beat for, kill, take,
'or carry away, any game, either origi-
'nally found there or not, or being in
'purſuit of game found elſewhere, after
'notice delivered to him to keep off the
'ſaid premiſes (except ſuch game ſo
'purſued being found upon other lands
'by a pack of hounds, conſiſting of not
'leſs than ten couple, which ſhall be
'brought out together for the purpoſe
'of hunting that day, or by any grey-
'hound; or ſuch ſtag or deer as are pur-
'ſued by the keeper, or his dogs, or o-
'ther perſons with him, or any perſon
'entruſted with the care of any foreſt,
'park, paddock, or chace), and where
'any ſuch perſon ſhall be guilty of any
'ſuch offence, he ſhall be ſubject to the
'general penalty of this act, to be reco-
'vered either before one juſtice as direc-
'ted in this act, or by an action of treſ-
'paſs to be tried in the county in which
'the offence was committed, wherein the
'plaintiff, if he ſhall recover, ſhall be in-
'titled to full coſts, and the whole penal-
'ty."

It ſtrikes me, as being unneceſſary to make any alterations in the known law of the land relating to treſpaſſes; every one is ſenſible that if he invades another's right, the common law has preſcribed an action of treſpaſs to puniſh him for it, and a jury are to aſſeſs upon their oaths what damage they think the injured party has ſuſtained. The ſtrict rule of the common law indeed was ſo rigid, that, in order to prevent frivolous actions, it was found neceſſary to make ſeveral acts of parliament to correct it; and accordingly we find, that as the law now ſtands, if an action is brought for a trifling treſpaſs, and the plaintiff does not recover 40s. and upwards, he will be intitled to no more coſts than damages, unleſs the judge, at the trial of the cauſe, certifies that the treſpaſs was wilful or malicious, or that the freehold came in queſtion; and in order to make a perſon a voluntary treſpaſſer, the tenant muſt give him notice to keep off his lands, which if he refuſes or neglects, he muſt abide by the conſequences. Now the alteration propoſed by this clauſe would be cruel on the one hand, and unjuſt on the other; for if a perſon is to pay the ſame penalty for croſſing another's land with a greyhound without his conſent, as he would be ſubject to for doing him a great injury, this will be confounding all degrees of guilt, and making no more difference between (perhaps) an involuntary, and the moſt wilful and malicious treſpaſſes; and therefore I apprehend, for the ſake of peace and quietneſs, it will be better to let the law ſtand as it is. The exception is really curious, when compared with the intention of the act, which is to make game temporary property, and yet it gives a perſon a power of going over another's land with ten couple of hounds with impunity, in purſuit of game ſtarted upon his own property, as if ten couple of hounds with twenty horſemen after them, would not do more injury than a ſingle gentleman with a gun and a dog, in which latter caſe, the party is to be puniſhed with a penalty of 10 l. to be recovered before a juſtice in a ſummary way, or *by action of treſpaſs*, the firſt of the kind that ever was brought or thought of for recovering a penalty under a ſtatute.

A friend to juries and an enemy to ſummary proceedings.

A GENUINE ANECDOTE *of the late Mr* CHARLES CHURCHILL.

THOUGH Mr Churchill led a very diſſolute life, he was very humane, and the cry of diſtreſs never reached his ears in vain.—As he was returning home, about two o'clock in the morning, from a debauch, he was accoſted in the Strand by a genteel young girl, who in a tremulous voice aſked him to accompany her to a tavern, and treat her with a glaſs of wine: Mr Churchill was ſtruck with her manner of addreſſing him, which he obſerved was quite different from that of a common proſtitute, and, looking on her face, he ſaw it covered with tears; he felt her ſituation, and giving her a guinea, bid her go home and get ſomething to enliven her ſpirits, as ſhe ſeemed much in need of it, and told her, he was certain ſhe had not been uſed to that way of life. The poor girl, unable to contain her gratitude for ſuch unexpected generoſity, dropped on her knees in the ſtreet, and implored ten thouſand bleſſings on him who had thus preſerved a family from ſtarving. He raiſed her up, and deſired her to explain herſelf. "I am

Sir," said she, " the daughter of an officer, whose regiment being broke, he is now reduced (with a wife and five children) almost to the point of death; we were brought to the last extremity, when I, unable to see my dear parents in such a condition longer, resolved on this method to procure them sustenance; but your generous bounty has saved me from a dreadful prostitution, and will give fresh life to a starving family, who will ever pray for you."—Truth forces conviction; Mr Churchill felt that she spoke sincerely; he desired to be immediately led to this scene of woe, and finding the account that he had got rather softened than exaggerated, he not only administered a relief to their present necessities, but procured a liberal benefaction for them, and exerted his interest with his noble friends so effectually, that he soon got a captain's commission made out for the father in a regiment in Ireland, that his (Mr Churchill's) generous mind might not be hurt by the grateful thanks and praises that would have been lavished on him for so noble, so disinterested an action.

THE POLITICAL CLUB.

Sequel of the Speech of Cornelius Tacitus (*Mr* G——y C——r). [p. 88.]

TRULY, Sir, this is a whimsical mode of maintaining our parliamentary independency, and we shall have much reason to guard against encroachments from the crown, if we are to determine upon national points, merely as every vender of sedition may think proper to direct us. But the wisdom of the present motion, is perfectly of a piece with the justice; we are called upon to stigmatize ten innocent men, for the sole purpose of involving two obnoxious judges in the same charge of criminality. Gentlemen may say, that it is necessary for the honour of our courts to enter into the proposed enquiry. I am of a very different opinion. I think it more for their honour to dismiss the motion as malicious, than to receive it as well founded. Such a dismission is more to their credit, than the most solemn acquittal we can pronounce; and when we know that the acquittal will afford slander as ample a field for abuse, as an indignant rejection of the charge, it is wasting our time, as well as lessening our dignity, to waste another word upon the motion.

Lucilius Lena (Mr A——n T——d) succeeded Cornelius Tacitus immediately in the debate.

Mr President, Sir.

I am every day a witness to the uneasiness and murmurs of the people; and as I see the necessity of an inquiry becoming every hour more and more urgent, my conscience would charge me with infidelity to my constituents, were I to remain fixed to my seat, while I hear any member sporting with their interest, and using every art to divert us from giving them satisfaction. I have not heard any gentleman deny that the people suspect the integrity of our courts of justice, and are consequently uneasy. Is it not necessary to remove this suspicion and this uneasiness? and is it not our business, our peculiar province annd duty to remove them? undoubtedly; the proposition is uncontrovertible. But can this good consequence be produced by sophistical arguments advanced in this house? By no means. As something was done by the courts of justice to wake their jealousy, something must be done by us to lay it asleep. Deeds, not words, are now required; and the inquiry seems the only plausible scheme. If a better plan can be offered, I am not so much wedded to the present as not to embrace it with open arms. My sole object is the satisfaction of the people; I am as well pleased with one as with another, provided I think it equally efficacious. But, while I deem the inquiry not only the best, but the sole plan, that will quiet the nation, I must adhere to the inquiry. The charges against our judges, I mean the published charges, which have given birth to the national anxiety and disquietude, are complicated and extensive, and therefore the plan by which they are to be removed must be equally extensive.

Much has been said, and very justly said, of the unconstitutional law which has been laid down to juries. But what has become of informations, attachments, interrogatories, and a long train of concomitants? Are not they uncon-

ſtitutional? Do not they call for an inquiry? Is not perpetual impriſonment, where the ſame perſon is party, judge, and jury, an object worthy of our attention? Theſe things are charged upon our judges; and they have greatly contributed to ſwell the popular clamour; becauſe they are exotics unknown and unwelcome to our ſoil and climate; evidently derived from the civil law, they can never aſſimilate with the Britiſh conſtitution. The people will reject them as incompatible with the nature of our laws, and the noble inſtitution of juries. The end of all laws ſhould be the happineſs of the people, and every thing is a treaſon at the great bar of humanity, which is in the leaſt calculated to ſupport oppreſſion. Were general warrants therefore abſolutely legal by a poſitive ſtatute; were informations, interrogatories, abſolutely legal by poſitive ſtatute, and the power of juries equally confined by law, it would be our duty to repeal ſuch diabolical acts.

[*To be continued.*]

HISTORY.

OCTOBER 17.——to 24.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Frontiers of Tranſylvania, Sept. 15. "SOME perſons who paſſed by Ibrail ſay, that Abdy Pacha hearing that the garriſon of that place was very trifling, had attacked it. The noiſe of the cannon which thoſe perſons heard, and ſeveral other circumſtances, ſeem to confirm the news of the retaking of that fortreſs by the Turks, which has been mentioned ſeveral times lately."

Leghorn, Sept. 18. "It is fully confirmed here, that the report of the Ottoman fleet having been burnt in the port of Modon by the Ruſſians, on the 6th of July, was not true; but it is certain that there was a ſkirmiſh between ſome Turkiſh or Barbarian veſſels and a diviſion of the Ruſſian fleet, to the advantage of the latter."

Leghorn, Sep. 21. "Capt. Brown, of England, who arrived here yeſterday from the iſle of Paros, brings advice that the Ruſſians have not lately made any progreſs; that they have ſuffered much by want of proviſions; that being deceived by the Greeks, they had put a great number of them in irons; and that part of the fleet had ſailed to Raguſa, to raiſe the contribution they had demanded of that republic."

Extract of a letter from our correſpondent at the Hague, dated Thurſday, October 10. *five o'clock in the evening.*

"We have this moment received, per expreſs, letters from Vienna, which mark, that prince Lobkowitz, who ſet out from the Auſtrian court about four months ago, on his ſecond embaſſy to the court of St Peterſburgh, has happily fulfilled the great object he had in charge; that, in conſequence of the emperor's ſteady adherence to the firſt propoſal which he had made to the empreſs of Ruſſia, namely, "that he would never ſuffer the Ruſſian army to paſs the Danube," the czarina has at laſt acceded to an amicable accommodation with the Porte; and it is confidently aſſerted, that the czarina is to reſtore to the Porte all ſuch territories as her armies have conquered, either in Aſia or the Archipelago; that her troops are to evacuate the towns of Cotzhim, Ibrailow, Iſmael, &c. &c. On the other hand, the whole of Tartary, north of the ſea of Aſoph, is to be ceded to her czariſh majeſty, in full ſovereignty; together with the Crimea lower territory, which is to be held of the imperial crown of Ruſſia by the khan, as a tributary fief of the Ruſſian empire. The Porte is alſo to make her czariſh majeſty a pecuniary compenſation.

"That with reſpect to the emperor of Germany, the two extenſive provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, north of the Danube, are to be ceded to him in perpetuity; but that the *preſent* king of Poland is to enjoy the revenues, and have the government of them during his natural life; and that his Poliſh majeſty, in return, is to abdicate the kingdom of Poland, which is to be guarantied by the high contracting parties to prince Albert of Saxony, who for that purpoſe is to be elected king of Poland, with *hereditary ſucceſſion.*

"With reſpect to the king of Pruſſia,

thoſe Poliſh territories, which have the name of Pruſſia, are to be annexed to his Pruſſian majeſty's dominions, in independent ſovereignty.

"These letters further mark, that the pretender, who has been incog. during ſeveral months in the Poliſh territories, is totally neglected in this partition treaty.—On theſe advices arriving at Vienna, prince Lobkowitz was inſtantly appointed to go to Spain, in quality of imperial ambaſſador to the court of Madrid, to notify this important event. It is to be noted, that this prince Lobkowitz, who is newly appointed to the court of Madrid, is brother to the prince of *that name*, who is now the imperial ambaſſador at the court of St Peterſburgh.

"These letters alſo mark, that the emperor of Germany arrived at Prague on the ſecond of this month, together with the prince of Furſtainburgh, to whom his imperial majeſty hath aſſigned the civil government of the kingdom of Bohemia. This is the preſent plan of peace, and as it favours the two houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon, in giving an *hereditary kingdom* to prince Albert of Saxony, there is no doubt but it will meet with the intire approbation of the courts of Verſailles, Madrid, and Naples, at the ſame time that it coincides with the Porte's firſt determination, "to *ſet the ſon of a king* on the Poliſh throne."

"P. S. Prince Albert of Saxony is brother to the preſent elector of Saxony, and ſon to the late king of Poland, and is alſo married to one of the ſiſters of the preſent emperor of Germany. Thus the court of St Peterſburgh having, through the perſevering mediation of the courts of Vienna and Verſailles, at laſt ſubſcribed to elect prince Albert to the throne of Poland, and the emperor of Germany, the empreſs of Ruſſia, and the king of Pruſſia, having greatly enlarged their reſpective dominions at the expence of Poland and Turkey, and the military cheſts of the Porte and of her czariſh majeſty being nearly exhauſted, and their forces irrecoverably weakened, peace became abſolutely neceſſary, at leaſt, for theſe two great belligerent powers."

GERMANY.

Berlin, Sept. 17. "About a month ago the new barracks at Neiſs fell down ſuddenly, and upwards of a hundred perſons were buried in the ruins. General Tauentzien, commandant in that place, immediately arreſted le ſieur le Febvre, colonel of engineers, who had the direction of that work; but this officer refuſing to deliver up his ſword, the commandant went to his houſe, cauſed him to be diſarmed by an inferior officer, and ſent him to priſon. Le ſieur le Febvre could not ſurvive this affront, but killed himſelf by ſixteen ſtabs with his knife. He was an officer highly eſteemed by the king of Pruſſia, and had behaved gallantly in the late war."

Hamburgh, Oct. 1. "We learn from Hanover, that his majeſty the king of Great Britain had delivered to M. le baron de Behr, miniſter of ſtate, before his departure from London, a conſiderable ſum in ſpecie, to be diſtributed among ſuch perſons as had been the greateſt ſufferers by the late dearth and dearneſs of proviſions in that electorate, and that that miniſter had begun the diſtribution, agreeable to his majeſty's good intentions: And as proviſions ſtill continue there at exorbitant prices, a commiſſion is eſtabliſhed, at the head of which is M. le baron de Behr, to ſearch out a remedy againſt that calamity."

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Sept. 17. The coronation of the king will not take place at the time which his majeſty had fixed for it; becauſe it it neceſſary, previous to the ceremony, that his majeſty ſhould ſign all the acts that will be preſented to him by the diet for the ſecurity of the ſyſtem of government."

FRANCE.

Marſeilles, Sept. 23. "There has been a terrible inundation in the city of Aix. The 16th inſtant it rained from noon till four o'clock, without ceaſing, and in that time a prodigious quantity of water fell. The country ſuffered greatly; the vines planted were intirely rooted up, two houſes were thrown down, furniture and cattle carried away, and a great number of people drowned."

PORTUGAL.

Liſbon, Sept. 16. "On the 4th inſtant his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter ſet ſail for Gibraltar.—Laſt Friday at noon as the marquis of Pombal, principal miniſter of his moſt faithful majeſty, was going out of the king's palace, he was attacked in his carriage, in the midſt of the horſe-guards, who

accompanied him, by a young countryman, almoſt naked, who threw a ſtone at him with ſuch violence, that it ſplit the coach door, againſt which it happily hit; he had not time to throw another before he was ſeized by the guards, who would have cut him to pieces, had not the marquis forbid their hurting him. This wretch did not endeavour to eſcape, and only ſeems to regret his not being killed by the guards; he was immediately carried to the priſon of the Jonquire.

"Laſt Thurſday a large ſhip, which ſerved for a royal magazine, took fire, on board of which there was a large quantity of tar, rigging, and wood, which was all burnt; and a great number of people drowned."

WEST-INDIES.

Kingſton, Jamaica, Aug. 3. "Having lately given an account of the ill-treatment of Engliſh ſubjects by the Spaniards, we ſhall now, in order to ſtrengthen and corroborate what we before publiſhed, give the caſe of Anthony Stanley, who ſaith, That on the 5th day of March, 1769, he ſailed from St Anne's, on board the ſchooner Induſtry, whereof he was then maſter, in order to fiſh for or procure turtle, on the coaſt of Cuba: And that, on the 7th of the ſaid month, his veſſel was taken and ſeized by a ſchooner belonging to his Catholic majeſty, when he was tried, and remained a priſoner eight months, having only one rial per day to ſubſiſt on; that he was then tranſported to Carthagena, and put into the king's works, having his legs loaded with heavy irons, where he was obliged to work, under the direction of Indians and negroes, in carrying ſtone, ſand, and other materials, to keep out the ſea, and ſecure the town; that on the 24th of April laſt, endeavouring to make his eſcape, he was detected, brought back, and loaded with additional chains and irons; and that, being afterwards very ſick, he applied to the commander of the works to be ſent to the hoſpital, but received for anſwer, he might die and be d——d: That at night he was locked up with thieves and murderers, having an iron bar of ſixty feet long run through his chains, and was frequently flogged and beat in an unmerciful manner: That he remained in this direful ſituation till the 2d day of June laſt, when he was ſent for from the works, his chains were taken off, and he was releaſed from his irons and put on board a ſloop belonging to this iſland, leaving behind him a number of his unhappy countrymen in the greateſt diſtreſs."

AMERICA.

Charleſtown, Aug. 19. "On Thurſday laſt a duel was fought with piſtols, in a room in Mr Holliday's tavern on the bay, between Dr John Haly and Peter Delancy, Eſq; Poſtmaſter-general of the ſouthern circuit of North America, which unhappily ended in the immediate death of Mr Delancy.——The lieutenant-governor has been pleaſed to appoint William-Henry Drayton, Eſq; to be deputy poſtmaſter-general of the ſouthern diſtrict of North-America, in the room of Peter Delancy, Eſq; deceaſed.——The diſpute between the above gentlemen was ſo ſudden and ſo ſecret, that not one of the friends of either can pretend to give any certain account of the cauſe, though there are many conjectures; ſo that it ſeems to be known only by the ſurvivor.—A jury or inqueſt ſat on the body that evening, and at ten o'clock the next morning returned their verdict, that John Haly, &c. did feloniouſly kill and ſlay the ſaid Peter Delancy, &c.—The preſent and late fine weather hath diſſipated all fear of a ſhort crop."

New-York, Sept. 9. "The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut, to his friend here. ——I ſuppoſe col. Tryon has done more for the ſupport of government in North-America, than all the governors in it. If that moſt daring and dangerous rebellion that has happened this age, had not been quelled by him, an univerſal revolt would have ſucceeded in all the colonies: for you may depend upon it, this was the laſt ſcheme of all the ſons of faction, to collect a body there, as they ſuppoſed that government was not able to reſiſt them: but, God be thanked, they have found a Tryon."

POSTSCSIPT *to* FOREIGN HISTORY.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 8.

"The actions of our Eaſt-India company fell a few days ago in a manner almoſt unprecedented. Various were the conjectures formed of the foundation of this fall; but it has ſince been diſcovered to have been occaſioned merely by the artifices of deſperate gameſters, in order

to make dupes of the unwary; the actions have begun to riſe again.

" Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian miniſter here, impatiently expects a courier from gen. count de Romanzow, having received a letter from that officer laſt Sunday, adviſing that the grand vizir, encouraged by the little advantage he gained over the Ruſſian troops at Giurgevo, had paſſed the Danube with his whole army; and that he (count de Romanzow) was marching in order to meet him and give him battle: ſo that we may expect to hear of an engagement, the conſequences of which may probably determine whether the war will continue, or peace be concluded between the Turks and the Ruſſians.

" The laſt letters from Dantzick adviſe, that four Pruſſian regiments of Huſſars, each conſiſting of 1000 men, are upon their march towards the Poliſh Ukraine, to raiſe recruits, as it is given out, and with what further motives time will diſcover.

" The laſt letters from Paris adviſe, that robberies are ſo frequent there, that within the compaſs of ten days before the date of thoſe letters, upwards of a hundred and forty thieves, of different kinds, had been taken up and ſent to priſon. Among other robberies, the church of the Dominicans has been ſtripped of its rich ornaments, and the rogues had the impudence to burn ſeveral of the rich habits of the prieſts within the church."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCT. 12.——to 19.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Canton in China, to his Friend in London.

"It is aſtoniſhing the rigour with which all Europeans are treated here, who in the ſmalleſt degree tranſgreſs any of their laws.

" An officer belonging to one of our ſhips was going down from this place to where they lie, and in paſſing one of their hoppo's, or cuſtom-houſes, was called to by ſome of the mandarines to ſtop, in order to be examined, a cuſtom they obſerve with all boats paſſing up and down the river with Europeans in them, except thoſe in which a captain is, he being indulged with an exemption from this when his flag is hoiſted. The officer happened to be in a great hurry; he was running before the tide with all his ſail crouded, and as he was a conſiderable way paſt, he thought it unneceſſary to put back; however, they alarmed ſome of their armed boats that were a-head, when a number of them collected together, and a ſcuffle enſued. The officer was ſomewhat obſtinate, and ordered the men to ſtand upon their defence, thinking to get clear, but not by any means to fire, for they were all armed, unleſs there was an abſolute neceſſity. The boats came cloſe round, and ſome of the Chineſe attempted to board them; upon which one of the ſeamen, being in liquor, fired without orders, and wounded an inferior mandarine; upon this they were crouded upon by immenſe numbers, and the officer thought it moſt prudent to deliver himſelf and men up without farther bloodſhed, or aggravation of their crime, as in that caſe death muſt have been inevitable to them all immediately, it being impoſſible to effect an eſcape from ſuch a multitude. They were brought up to Canton, and condemned to be expoſed in an open boat, without being ſuffered to have any covering over their heads, to ſhield them from either the violence of the meridian ſun, or copious dew which fell in the night, for three weeks. This was put in execution; they were all ſoon ſeized with violent fevers, and in about ten days every man of them died. There were ſix men, beſides the ſecond officer of the ſhip to which they belonged. In the mean time all ſtop was put to trafficking with the Engliſh, which laſted upwards of three months, to the great detriment of our ſhipping."

They write from Peterſburgh, that a petition in the names of 270 poor exiles in the deſarts of Siberia, many of whom had been baniſhed thirty yeras, had lately been preſented to the empreſs, which ſo worked upon the humane nature of her imperial majeſty, that orders were given for their immediate recall, and the expences of their journey defrayed by the court.

Letters from the ſame place mention, that the grand duke, who of late evinced ſome ſigns of a conſumption, is now in perfect good health, every dangerous ſymptom being removed.

A letter from Wilna in Lithuania, Sept. 12. ſays, " The confederates continue to pillage the effects of the diſſidents in this grand duchy, who are

thereby reduced to the hard neceſſity of quitting their country to be in ſafety from further violences.

The king of Pruſſia is, we hear, diſſatisfied with the ſmallneſs of his ſhare in the intended diviſion of the Poliſh territories. Poliſh Pruſſia he already claims as his own, and therefore does not think that the imperial ſpoilers have any way obliged him in offering to guarantee the poſſeſſion of it to his kingdom.

The city of Dantzick with all its dependencies, will, we hear, be given to the king of Pruſſia, in the intended partition of the Poliſh territories. The aſpiring Frederick has had his eye for a long time on this place, and it is thought, if he gets it, a foundation for a new maritime power will be laid in the north of Europe.

The pretenſions which Charles Edward Stuart makes to the throne of Poland are founded upon his mother's relation to that kingdom, who was a princeſs of the Sobieſki family; a houſe which once wore the Poliſh crown with diſtinguiſhed reputation.

The authenticity of the following circumſtance, we are aſſured of by a genuine letter, which arrived yeſterday from Leghorn, which aſſerts, that his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter had paid a viſit to Genoa, where he was received with great ceremony by the nobles; and that the ſecond night after his arrival at the above city, he went to the aſſembly, where, ſoon after, unexpectedly entered the unfortunate Charles-Edward Stuart, commonly called the young chevalier. This circumſtance, for a ſhort time, cauſed great ſpeculation, but the latter preſently withdrew, and by order of the ſtates left that metropolis the next morning. The above letter confirms the account of the death of the ingenious Dr Smollet, who died at the baths of Piſa, and not at Leghorn.

By the lateſt accounts from Germany, things do not appear to be in the pacific ſtate a———n could wiſh, on many parts of the continent; ſo that, notwithſtanding all the induſtry exerted to keep the peace, the enſuing ſpring is expected to be a martial one, and that ſome campaigns, both offenſive and defenſive, are intended to take place very early.

Certain advices have been received from Paris, which ſay that the king of Spain has actually inſiſted on the co-operation of the court of France with him in a ſcheme to be put in motion early in the enſuing ſpring; and in caſe of non-compliance, threatened to diſſolve the alliance now ſubſiſting between the two crowns. Lewis was greatly alarmed at this, and forced to take his head out of the boſom of his fair enchantreſs, and betake himſelf to ſtudy. A council was ſummoned, when it was determined to favour the demands of his catholic majeſty. Since this, every method has been taken to drain money from the ſubjects, and ſome of them of the moſt oppreſſive kind that ever was attempted in that kingdom before.

The French king, by his late edict for the reduction of life annuities, &c. has created a new ſource of diſcontent, which, it is ſuppoſed, will lay the foundation for the defection of three-fourths of his ſubjects.

All the advices from Flanders bring us ſad accounts of the diſtemper among the horned-cattle, which has broke out again, and makes great havock there.

Advice is received by the laſt ſhips from Antigua, that on a late trial there before the hon. Stephen Blizard, Eſq; chief juſtice of the common-pleas, when the jury had brought in their verdict, the chief juſtice refuſed to take the verdict, and found great fault with it. The jury perſiſting unanimouſly in the verdict they had given, he declared it ſhould not be recorded: for that it was contrary to honour, honeſty, and common ſenſe; whereupon the jury immediately quitted the court; And Mr John Burke, one of the council, and a member likewiſe of the aſſembly, declared that he would impeach the chief juſtice before the council and aſſembly of that iſland at their firſt meeting. The gentlemen of the jury, who are the principal people of the iſland, have alſo inſtructed Mr Glanville, another young council, and a member of the aſſembly, to aſſiſt Mr Burke in the impeachment. It is ſuppoſed this matter will ſhortly be diſcuſſed in England.

Orders are diſpatched to Minorca, to ſend home an exact liſt of the militia of that iſland; which occaſions much ſpeculation among the politicians.

The frigates now fitting out at Plymouth, it is ſaid, are to cruize about the French and Spaniſh ports, to make ſtrict inquiry into the ſtate of their ſeveral navies.

We hear that ſome of the principal habitants of Shetland are to prefer

petition to parliament, for an act to build a fort at the mouth of the entrance of Braſſa Sound.

It is ſaid that 15 ſail of Ruſſian ſhips of war are to winter at Goſport, and fit out there early in the ſpring for the Streights.

Orders are ſent to the lord lieutenant of Ireland for compleating all the regiments in that kingdom.

The damage done already among the ſhipping by the late violent ſtorm is, upon a nigh calculation, eſtimated at more than 10,000 l.

Britain's trial for forgery is to come on at Reading the next aſſizes.

The princeſs dowager of Wales is at preſent much afflicted with a cancer in her mouth, which ſeems to baffle the power of medicine, though the firſt phyſicians have conſulted upon her royal highneſs's caſe, on the earlieſt appearance of the malady.

IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Oct. 9. 1771.

"Yeſterday our parliament met and cloſed. I ſend you the ſpeech and lords addreſs. Great were the expectations of the public on this day's proceedings; but after very long and warm debates, and no leſs than four voſes called, the court carried it 115 to 69.

The Lord Lieutenant's Speech *to both Houſes of Parliament.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"MY experience of your attachment to his majeſty's perſon, and of your zeal for the public ſervice, affords me the beſt grounded hopes, that nothing will be wanting on your part, to co-operate with his majeſty's gracious intentions to promote the welfare and happineſs of this kingdom; and, when to this conſideration I add my remembrance of your kind regard to the eaſe and honour of my adminiſtration, I feel the moſt ſenſible pleaſure in the preſent opportunity which his majeſty has given me, of meeting you a fourth time in parliament.

"The preſent proſpect of public affairs, ſeems to afford you the fulleſt opportunity for deliberation on ſuch objects as immediately relate to your own domeſtic happineſs: I muſt therefore recommend to your conſideration, whatever tends to promote and ſtrengthen the interior police of this kingdom, and ſuch laws as may be ſalutary, and for the benefit of the lower orders of the community; for theſe have ever been found the moſt effectual means of binding their affections to their country, and ſecuring their allegiance to one common parent.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"AS, in aſſembling you together in the laſt ſeſſion, it was not his majeſty's purpoſe to aſk ſupplies, but ſolely to comply with the wiſhes of his people, it was not thought proper to call upon you, at that time, for any further aid: But, as in the ordinary courſe, it now becomes neceſſary to provide for the expences of the enſuing two years, (your laſt grants being nearly expired) I have no doubt of your turning your thoughts to that important ſubject, and of your granting ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for the honourable and firm ſupport of his majeſty's government, for the ſecurity of the public credit.

"I have ordered the proper eſtimates and accounts to be laid before you, from which you will find, not only that the revenue has fallen conſiderably ſhort of former years, but that the deductions made therefrom, for payment of different grants for premiums, bounties, and public works, have been ſo very great, that it has not been nearly ſufficient to defray the charges of his majeſty's eſtabliſhments, and other neceſſary expences of government, and that a large arrear has been incurred on that account. If ſuch grants are judged proper to be continued, either for theſe, or other public uſes, you will obſerve that it is impoſſible that the revenue, as it now ſtands, can anſwer thoſe ſervices, and alſo the ſupport of government: I therefore think it incumbent upon me to recommend this ſubject to your moſt ſerious conſideration.

"It is with concern, that I muſt aſk a ſum of money to diſcharge the arrears already incurred on his majeſty's eſtabliſhments, but you will find that they have been unavoidable, for that the ſtricteſt œconomy has been uſed, not only in the charges of the late augmentation, upon which a very large ſaving has been made, but in the reduction of the ſtaff, which is now diminiſhed to the number directed by his majeſty.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The birth of another prince is ſuch an addition to his majeſty's happineſs, and our ſecurity, that it muſt afford us the trueſt ſatisfaction.

"It is my indiſpenſible duty, to recommend particularly, whatever intereſts the proteſtant religion; there can be no proviſions in its favour, which ſhall tend to carry into execution the good effects of that important law, for limiting the duration of parliaments, and are, at the ſame time, conſiſtent with the principles of humanity, and the natural rights of mankind, which ſhall not have my hearty concurrence.

"The illegal aſſociations, and audacious outrages, committed in different parts of this kingdom, particularly in the north, deſerve your moſt ſerious attention; they are as deſtructive to commerce, as diſgraceful to liberty.

"The wiſdom of former parliaments, and the affection of my predeceſſors in this high ſtation, for your intereſts, have uniformly co-operated in ſupport of your charter-ſchools, and your linen-manufacture; I am perſuaded our zeal for theſe national objects, will equal theirs.

"His majeſty has the firmeſt reliance on your loyalty and duty, and is perſuaded that your proceedings will be no leſs conſiſtent with your own dignity, than with the true intereſts of your country. For my part, I have reſided ſo long amongſt you, that I truſt it will be needleſs for me to make any new declarations of my attachment and affection."

The Lords Addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant.

"*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

"WE, his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, return your excellency our moſt ſincere thanks for your excellent ſpeech to both houſes of parliament.

"We are thankful, and moſt ſenſible of his majeſty's paternal regard for our welfare, in the continuance of your excellency in the adminiſtration of this kingdom, fully experiencing your excellency's attention to the ſecurity and happineſs of it.

"We return your excellency our thanks for the notice you have taken of thoſe illegal and audacious outrages that have diſturbed ſo much, the peace and quiet of the different parts of this kingdom, particularly the north, to the diſgrace of liberty, and the detriment of the linen-manufacture of this kingdom; and we do aſſure your excellency, that we ſhall readily do all in our power, to co-operate with your excellency in every wiſe proviſion that may remedy ſo great an evil.

"We rejoice with your excellency on the increaſe of his majeſty's royal family, by the birth of another prince, fully and daily experiencing the bleſſings we enjoy under his majeſty's auſpicious reign.

"We beg leave to thank your excellency for your attention in recommending to us the ſupport of our charter-ſchools, and the improvement of our linen-manufacture, as the ſureſt ſupport of the proteſtant intereſt, and of the commerce of this kingdom, to both of which we ſhall have the utmoſt regard.

"The experience which we have had of your excellency's attachment and affection, during your reſidence amongſt us, leaves us no room to doubt of your endeavours to promote the true intereſts of this country."

His Excellency's Anſwer.

"*My Lords,*

"I return you my ſincere thanks for your kind and moſt obliging addreſs, and I am very happy in receiving this public mark of your attention and reſpect. Nothing can afford me truer ſatisfaction than that which I now feel, upon finding that my conduct ſince I have been amongſt you, has been ſuch as meets with your approbation."

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, OCTOBER 24.

Laſt night's Gazette contains an account of the arrival of his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter at Gibraltar on the 7th September, and of the honours that were paid him by the ſhips in the harbour and garriſon; after viewing the troops and fortifications, he paid a viſit to the Spaniſh lines, where he was received by M. Mendoza, the Spaniſh general, and ſeveral officers; and was eſcorted along the lines by 120 Spaniſh horſe. The Spaniſh general conducted him back to the barrier, where they parted. His royal highneſs then embarked for Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 21ſt, and, after viſiting fort St Philips, and viewing the troops, he re-embarked for Genoa on the 23d, and arrived there on the 27th. The maſter of the ceremonies, and captain of the port, were ſent on board with a compliment from the republic, to beg his royal highneſs would receive a deputation of ſix noblemen,

previouſly named, and accept a lodging which had been prepared for his reception, with the uſual preſent of refreſhments, all which he choſe to decline.

Extract of a letter from Preſtonpans, Oct. 7.

"The preſervation of property, in ſpite of attacks from the moſt powerful, is one of the many bleſſings derived from our invaluable conſtitution. We have been told of grievances exaggerated in the heat of imagination, by perſons who feel none of them, and laugh at their credulity who implicitly believe their tales of woe: None of theſe demands your preſent attention. I have to complain of a real grievance ſuffered by myſelf, which I can ſupport by the moſt undeniable evidence: it is alſo a confirmation of the repeated inſults our merchants have received in Portugal.

"In the month of June this year, Meſſrs William Cadell and ſons, and Co. of this place, conſigned to me a parcel of ſtone-ware, to ſell for their account at Oporto. About ſix weeks before I arrived there, a prohibition to import that article had taken place; I was obliged to grant bond, under the penalty of 100l. ſterling, that none of it ſhould be landed; and, the more effectually to prevent it, two cuſtom-houſe officers were put on board, to whom I was obliged to pay wages. Their forms required that I ſhould wait upon the chief man under the king of Portugal at Oporto, to whoſe houſe I was attended by the Britiſh vice-conſul. We were there received, not as free ſubjects of his Britiſh majeſty, but as the vileſt of his moſt faithful majeſty's ſlaves. The vice-conſul was admitted within two rooms of this great man, and I only to the higheſt ſtep of a ſtair-caſe which led to his apartments. He at laſt deigned to make his appearance; a huge fat fellow, with a broad ruſy countenance; he aſked for an invoice of the goods, which being given him, he diſmiſſed us in a ſurly manner, ſaying, that we ſhould hear from him anon. The invoice he kept in his poſſeſſion 24 hours, that he might have the more leiſure (as I afterwards underſtood) to mark what of the goods were moſt proper for his own uſe. The event ſhewed it. Next day ſome perſons he had ſent came on board, tore open caſks at their pleaſure, and choſe what was moſt proper for their purpoſe. I only begged them to allow me to ſell what caſks they had ullaged, which was refuſed; and they went off without ſo much as thanking me. It would have been abſurd in me to contend with that man, as I am not acquainted with the forms of the procedure in theſe caſes; but if our miniſtry can ſit down tamely with ſuch robberies, farewel to the preſervation of Britiſh property in Portugal. Yours, &c. A. S."

We learn from various parts of Cumberland, that, laſt week, they had ſuch great falls of rain as is not remembered for theſe ſixty years paſt. At Keſwick, the river was ſo much ſwelled, that a rapid current ran down the low part of the ſtreet, and many of the inhabitants left their houſes for fear of being carried away. The bridge narrowly eſcaped, the main pillar being greatly damaged; and the loſs of the adjacent country is very conſiderable.

A letter from Bridgeport, Dorſetſhire, Oct. 14. ſays, "We have had quite a hurricane for two or three days paſt; a veſſel going up the channel was driven aſhore yeſterday, about three miles from our harbour, and immediately beat to pieces; every ſoul on board periſhed. She is ſuppoſed to come from South-Carolina, having on board rice, ſtaves, &c."

On Sunday ſe'en-night, as the Active ſloop of Boſton, George Andrews maſter, was going out of Shields harbour to ſea, loaden with coals, ſhe was drove by the force of the tide and freſh under the ſtern of a large ſhip, and ſunk. And, on Monday night, the Mary and Jane of Staiths, near Whitby, —— Gallilee maſter, was drove on the rocks under Tynemouth-caſtle, and intirely wrecked; the crew were ſaved. The John and Mary, Mills, of Sunderland, was drove on the rocks near that place, and went to pieces; the crew were ſaved.

On Sunday ſe'en-night, as the Maryflower, Elder, of Newcaſtle, with coals and goods, was going up the Thames, ſhe run foul of a large collier, and received ſo much damage that ſhe ſunk; but fortunately at low water ſhe lies dry; by which, it is hoped, the goods will be got out with little damage.

We are informed from Strathaven, that, on Thurſday ſe'en-night, a gentleman in that neighbourhood attending upon his ſhearers, met a fellow upon the road with a couple of aſſes, a woman and two children, who aſked charity of the gentleman, pretending he was a diſbanded ſailor, and had loſt his arm in the ſer-

vice. The gentleman ſuſpecting him for a rogue, ſignified ſo much to him, upon which he gave the gentleman a great deal of bad language. The gentleman calling his ſhearers to his aſſiſtance, the fellow made off, but was overtaken by the ſhearers, and, upon ſtripping him, found a good ſound arm hanging down by his ſide within his coat; upon which the gentleman ſent him off for Strathaven priſon, where he now lies.

Extract of a letter from Air, Oct. 19.

AIR RACES.

"On Tueſday the 15th current, ſtarted on the ſands of Air, for a purſe of 50l. ſterling.---Lord Eglinton's horſe, Lightfoot.--Sir John Douglas's mare, Creeping Jean.---James Thomſon's mare, Mariamne.---His lordſhip's horſe and Thomſon's mare were almoſt head and girth when at the goal; but the mare, by a ſpring, in obedience to a properly applied whip, took the firſt heat. Creeping Jean, with, to appearance, no great difficulty, took the ſecond heat. Lightfoot had the third; and Mariamne, after each had run ſixteen meaſured miles, carried off the prize.

"On Thurſday following (for a purſe of equal value with the former) ſtarted---Phillips, a ſtoned horſe, the property of Sir John Douglas of Kilhead.---Tippler, a gelding, the property of James Thomſon ---Dainty Dolly, a mare, the property of Thomas Thomſon: when, each having taken one heat, Phillips, not without a *pingle*, carried off the money.

"On Saturday the 19th, ſtarted for a purſe of 50l.---Look-about-ye, the property of Mr Murray of Broughton; as alſo Phillips and Dainty Dolly. As this race is not yet determined, owing to ſome unfair conduct in the riders, I ſhall ſay nothing till after Monday the 28th, on which day they are to run again.

"Such matching, three times ſucceſſively, in the ſpace of one week, was perhaps never paralelled even at Newmarket.---This, Sir, is not exaggeration.---From Tueſday night to Saturday night, each incluſive, were balls and public entertainments; and, in ſhort, during the whole week, nothing but ſuch inoffenſive mirth and jollity, as are the natural concomitants of meetings of this ſort, was ſeen; at leaſt, if any thing contrary to good manners and external decency, did happen, it has not yet tranſpired.

"It is ſurely much more laudable for our nobility and gentry to meet annually, and ſpend a few days on or about the ſpot where ſo many of their fellow-countrymen and depeudents (nay, I will ſay their ſupporters) live, and to allow themſelves to throw away amongſt them a few of the many guineas they yearly collect from their labours, as an encouragement for them to go through with the drudgery of life, than, when they have drawn their rents, to run *helter-ſkelter* to *London*, where, after having ſpent more than in prudence they ought, they have even the ſcanty tribute of thanks ſcarce deigned them by the ungrateful and haughty E——ſh.

"Our ladies (to ſpeak in the humorous ſtile of Humphrey Clinker) were, at the balls, remarkable for the *friſeure* of their heads, which roſe, like a pyramid, ſeven inches above the ſcalp."

P. S. "I hope the ladies will forgive my uſing a phraſe, which, though *a propos* to their head-pieces, is applied by Dr Smollet to the head-dreſs of a waiting-maid."

They write from Air, that, on Sunday ſe'en-night, a veſſel, with four horſes, was drove into that harbour in great diſtreſs: ſhe left the coaſt of Ireland on Saturday morning, with twenty-four horſes on board, twenty of which died on the paſſage, by their violently juſtling againſt one another, on account of the ſtormy weather; the other four are not likely to live.

Extract of a letter from the Carſe of Gowrie, Oct 21.

"On Thurſday laſt, at night, as one Sprunt was endeavouring to break the orchard of Meginch, in the Carſe of Gowrie, he was unluckily ſhot by the keeper, who always kept a fowling-piece to frighten any that ſhould attempt to come over the incloſures. The gun was charged with pieces of pot-metal, one of which went into the lad's ſide, and wounded him ſo mortally, that he died next day. No proper help was got, as he was able to get home to his bed, which prevented any body from knowing what had happened to him till after he was dead, when they found him in a moſt ſhocking manner, a vaſt quantity of blood about him in the bed, and in his cloaths.——The rains and high winds lately have done conſiderable damage in this place of the country; but we expect that all the corns will be got in without any more loſs, as the weather appears to continue favourable."

The villains who robbed the north-mail [P. 93.] had left a number of the bags unopened in a ditch, which were found, and forwarded; but they carried off above a dozen, among which was the Scots one.---The loss to this part of the kingdom will not be great, as few bank-bills are remitted to Scotland; however, the disappointment to the merchants in losing their letters, and probably some lottery-tickets, must be a considerable interruption to trade. A reward of two hundred pounds is offered by the general post-office, London, for apprehending these villains.

On Monday last, a melancholy accident happened at a gentleman's house within a few miles of this city. A boar meeting a stranger woman, attacked her most furiously, scalped her head, and tore her face in a miserable manner. The woman was carried to the infirmary in great agony, and the boar was immediately shot.

It is with pleasure we can inform the public, that the bank of Scotland here take in payments the notes of all the different banking companies in Scotland, those of the merchant banking company of Glasgow being now received: we hear also, that all good bills, payable in Edinburgh, are discounted at said bank, from one day to three months date.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 15. At Aberdeen, the right hon. the earl of Buchan, to Miss Margaret Fraser, eldest daughter of William Fraser of Fraserfield, Esq; and grand-niece to the late earl.

16. In the parish-church of Haughton, in the county of Durham, Dr William Alexander, physician in Edinburgh, to Mrs Blendlowes, a widow lady, with a genteel fortune.

BIRTH.

Sept. 19. At the Escurial in Spain, the princess of Asturias, of a prince.

DEATHS.

Wilmington, June 19.

Wednesday morning died at Brunswick, Mr John Hogg, brother of Mr Robert Hogg merchant in this town: During a long and painful illness, he maintained a composure of mind, which was the result of true christianity, and met death with a resignation which characterizes refined virtue. Although the term of his existence was scarce twenty-one years, and much of that heaven had thought fit to mark with pain and disease, yet in the native inherent goodness of his heart, cultivated by a generous and religious education, he found a source of consolation and confidence, of which calamity itself could not disarm him.

At a time of life, when the rays of science in others scarce begin to dawn, he made a proficiency which would have done honour to a much more advanced period of life; judicious in his choice of books, he read much, and what he read he retained. Young but not vain, his talents served him, not as materials for parade and ostentation, he pursued knowledge that he might enlarge his mind and make himself useful to mankind; prudent in his engagements, and punctual in the performance of his promises, his integrity was his honour and his interest: as a companion he was courteous and kind; as a friend warm and sincere; he experienced and retained the full force of fraternal tenderness, and if death cost him a pang, it was from a brother's tears.

He saw the faults and foibles of others with candour, and courted the charity of the world by deserving it; cut off in the morning of his days, to his friends his death was untimely—Had he lived longer his country might have felt more extensively his happy influence in society and commerce—for himself he lived long enough.

For honourable age is not that which standeth with length of time, or is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the grey hair to man, and an unsported life is old age. He was taken away speedily, least wickedness hereafter might alter his understanding, or deceit beguile his soul.

Sept. ---. At Pisa, after a painful illness, the ingenious Dr Tobias Smollet.

Oct. 9. At Carron-works, greatly regretted, Ebenezer Roebuck, Esq; a partner of the Carron-company, and brother of Dr Roebuck of Borrowstounness, by the sudden fall of a piece of cast iron upon his body, weighing 2 and 1-half tons, which crushed him in a dreadful manner.

10. At Wells, Mrs Willes, lady of the bishop of Bath and Wells.

12. At his house of Gourdie, Alexander Duncan of Lundie, Esq;

15. At Banff, Mrs Innes, relict of provost James Innes of that place.

16. At Glenquich, in the county of Angus, Mrs Anne Fullarton, daughter of the late John Fullarton of that ilk, Esq;